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Victoria Daily Times.

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35 BELLEVILLE STREET.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

NO. 44.

GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

Solid Gold Rings.....	\$1.00 and up	Pomade Jars.....	25c. to \$5.00
Brooches.....	50c. and up	Perfume Bottles.....	\$1.00 to \$15.00
Gents' Chains.....	50c. to \$15.00	Powder Boxes.....	\$2.00 to \$12.00
Ladies' Chains.....	\$1.75 to \$15.00	Bon-Bon Dishes.....	\$1.50 to \$15.00
Gents' Pobs.....	\$1.50 to \$50.00	Pencils.....	25c. to \$18.00
Cuff Links.....	50c. to \$35.00	Flasks.....	\$1.25 to \$25.00
Watches.....	\$1.25 and up	Match Boxes.....	\$1.25 to \$40.00
Stick Pins.....	25c. and up	Opera and Field Glasses.....	\$3.50 to \$30.00
Lockets.....	\$1.75 to \$50.00	Fine French Fans.....	\$2.00 to \$25.00
Tobacco Pouches.....		Fountain Pens.....	\$2.00 to \$12.00
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Purses.....	75c. to \$15.00	Umbrellas.....	
Card Cases.....	\$1.00 to \$15.00	Cut Glass.....	
Cigar Cases.....	\$2.00 to \$15.00	Fancy Art China and Bric-a-Brac.....	
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Photo Frames.....	75c. to \$18.00	Fine French Imitation Flowers and Table Decorations.....	
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See Our Counter of 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00,
\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 Articles.

There are only 4 days left. Do not wait until the last day. Come early
or at night. We are open all the time.

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Hudson's Bay Company,

AGENTS FOR B. C.

Saturday's Bargain.

New Mixed Nuts,	15c lb.
Soft Shell Walnuts,	20c lb.
Soft Shell Almonds,	20c lb.
Italian Chestnuts,	20c lb.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.,

CASH GROCERS.

We are the only Grocers not in
the Combine.

Mirrors and Picture Frames FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., LIMITED, 78 FORT STREET.

APPLES.

DON'T FORGET TO GET YOUR CHRISTMAS APPLES FROM
SYLVESTER FEED CO.,

TELEPHONE 413. 87 and 89 YATES STREET.

SHOT BY HOLD UP MEN.

Killed and Robbed One Man and Wounded
Two Others.

(Associated Press.)

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 19.—Three young
white men, masked, committed three hold-
ups here last night. They first entered the
office of the Procter Coal Co., and after in-
vain demanding that Bookkeeper Murphy
open the safe knocked him on the head and
robbed him. Later they shot and killed
Cordia Howe, white, and rifled his pockets.
The third robbery was on Clinch street,
where Chas. Rogers was shot in the leg.
He escaped. The police have no clue.

CLERKS IN REVOLT.

Made Demonstration Because Bill Affecting
Their Interests Was Not Discussed
in Chamber.

(Associated Press.)

Rome, Dec. 19.—The clerks in the minis-
ter of public works department engaged in
a demonstration this morning which threat-
ened to develop into a riot or strike, re-
quiring the intervention of the ministers
and under-secretary before the clerks were
pacified.
The disturbance was due to the fact that
a bill affecting the interests of the clerks
in the ministry of public works was not dis-
cussed in the chamber of deputies.

NO ALIEN GUNS CAN DOMINATE SIMPSON

Lord Dundonald Declares That Wales Island Holds Commanding Position—United States Cannot Close Our Port.

A most important statement was made
by Lord Dundonald, at a dinner given at
the Vancouver club the other night, re-
lative to Port Simpson and its safety as a
British port, in view of the acquisition
by the United States under the Alaskan
award of two islands and the entrance
of Portland canal. The statement
demonstrated that Wales Island
dominates those held by the United
States, but also that as long as Brit-
tania rules the waves, no power can
shut up the approaches to Simpson.

The speech of the G. O. C. on that
point was as follows:
"I have just paid my visit of inspec-
tion to the northern shores of your
great province. Among other places I
visited was Port Simpson. I had heard
that this port had been rendered use-
less as a port because two little islands
with unpronounceable names not many
miles from it had been allotted to the
United States, and that therefore the
entrance to the port could be shut up
at will.

"I found that His Lordship the Bishop
of Caledonia was correct in the opin-
ion that the position of Wales Island is
quite true that from the fortress-like
heights of this island it would be pos-
sible to pour shot and shell on all the
ships within six or eight miles, but the
fact that it is likely to issue from Wales
island, other than the sort that has
been hanging round it of late, is not
the smoke of a big gun, but the smoke
of a fish-drying establishment, to
which are added the vast quantities of hal-
ibut and other fish that frequent those
waters.

"I do not think we need be under any
apprehension that any guns ever likely
to be aimed at us from the two islands
given to the United States will shut
up Port Simpson or prevent its use as
a port if it is desired to use it as such.

"Gentlemen, the only power that can
shut up Port Simpson in time of war
will be the power that commands all
the sea approaches to it. What is that
power, gentlemen, of a port for commerce
if you can get no ship out of it and no
ship into it? All the ports of the British
Empire are open, and will always be
open, to the commerce of the world, not
by kind permission, not by the good
will or bad will of any foreign power,
or any two foreign powers, but because
the Union Jack, which is flying here in Vancouver
and which is flying all over the sea
coast ports of Canada and the British

Empire, is the flag flown by the most
powerful navy the world has ever known
—these mighty war ships of your Mother
Land.
"I know, gentlemen, your sentiments
towards the British navy, that navy
which helps to maintain our liberties.
In a short time the war establishment
of the navy will amount to the stupen-
dous total of 175,000 men, and yet the
British government does not grumble.
He will work and pay and man the
ships and enter the army and fight just
as his forefathers taught him to do.
But man no knows that a shoulder to
shoulder with him stand the sons of
Greater Britain, just as eager, just as
ready as he is.

"In the late war no part of the Empire
gave a more ready response to the call to
arms than did the province of British
Columbia. Victoria and Vancouver,
among other places in your province,
poured men into the fighting line, and I
can assure you they were among the
best.

"The British army and navy know the
feeling of British Columbia, and they
honor the province of British Columbia
fitted to go into the old flag and for
sending such men to fight for it."

Lord Dundonald's speech, and all present
rose and sang "Rule Britannia."
Referring to the question of his
speech to the Canadian militia, Lord
Dundonald said: In a country like Can-
ada the army should be composed of men
who, although they may not be regu-
lar soldiers, are nevertheless men who
are ready to take up arms in their
country's cause whenever war may
come—men who by the nature and style
of their every-day occupations are emi-
nently fitted to go into the field schooled by
the experience which has taught them to
know how to overcome many of the dif-
ficulties that will present themselves to
untrained campaigners.

The present object, Lord Dundonald
said, was to make up a skeleton army
of 25 per cent. of the full militia force
who will go out to camp every sum-
mer and learn the drill and the use of
the rifle. The remaining 75 per cent. should be ready to
enlist for service in war at any time,
for whom the 25 per cent. trained men
act as nucleus and instructors, and
act as nucleus and instructors in military
matters which in time of war will be invaluable.
This body will consist of 100,000 men,
and will be divided by another 25 per cent.
of the 100,000 volunteers who will
act as a home guard for defence
purposes only, the 200,000 men to constitute
the army of Canada.

simply drunkenness, and he described
some of the symptoms of chronic al-
coholism, and the symptoms described by
Mrs. Wallace were those of temporary
alcoholism and of chronic alcoholism. He
did not examine him for a week after
he was first spoken to by Mrs. Wallace.
She wanted him examined at some
convenient time.

Mr. Bodwell paused for an answer as
to whether the impression conveyed
by the mind of witness concerning Alex-
ander Dunsinuir's case was not that of
a chronic kind. Witness expected to
find the symptoms of chronic alcoholism.
Mrs. Wallace said he was low and
weak, that he continued to ex-
amine him and she wished something
could be done to cure him of this habit.
He advised him to quit drinking. He
examined him on December 8th, 1899.
He had kept a record of the progress
of the case. He did not keep a note of
all cases he was called to. He was told
that no other doctor was in attendance
at that time. He had heard that Dr.
Thorn was his physician.

He distinctly remembered the circum-
stances because it was the only occasion
upon which he had examined Alexander
Dunsinuir.

Mr. Bodwell thought it remarkable
that his memory should be so clear with
only those notes.

Questioned as to who asked him to
appear as a witness, he said it was Mr.
Thorn. He had given a statement to
Mr. Thorn when he asked to do so.

Mr. Bodwell asked if he considered it
a professional act to have given this
information voluntarily to Mr. Thorn
without being subpoenaed, when he had
been the confidential physician of Mrs.
Wallace. Witness did not consider it
a professional act to do so.

Mr. Bodwell wanted to know if wit-
ness was as well versed in the science
of his profession as he was in the ethics
of the profession.

the case, simply that he examined Alex-
ander Dunsinuir.

Witness had expected, when he exam-
ined Alexander Dunsinuir, to find a ser-
ious condition of affairs. He had expect-
ed to find evidences of mental degenera-
tion. He based this on what was told
him by Mrs. Wallace and Dr. Still, the
regular physician to Mrs. Wallace, and
whose practice had been committed to
witness upon Dr. Still going out of town.
Dr. Still told him that he might be called
upon to attend a case of chronic al-
coholism. He paid more attention to what
Dr. Still said, though he did not under-
stand that Dr. Still had examined the
case.

It was surprised to find the patient's
heart in very good shape, his digestion
very good, and muscular development
good.

Mr. Bodwell wanted to know if it was
not a surprise to find in about two
months, and after about one week's ex-
cessive drinking, that this man should
die.

Could this not be attributed, asked
Mr. Bodwell, to a mistake in his diag-
nosis or a lapse of memory? The wit-
ness could not think this possible.

Asked for any similar example with-
out using the name, as professional et-
iquette would forbid that, the witness
told of a man examined by him and
found in fairly good condition, yet in
three days he died of meningitis. He
had made a diagnosis of that case. He
was a general practitioner of seven-
teen years' standing, and was in no wise
a specialist.

Mr. Bodwell wanted to know why he
took Alexander Dunsinuir to step drink-
ing when it did not seem to hurt him.
Witness admitted that taking two or
three bottles a day was bound to bring
about mental and physical collapse soon-
er or later. It was Mrs. Wallace's sug-
gestion that they should go out to the
new house.

Taking up the subject of the room
provided as a play room for a favorite
dog, witness could not remember just
how large the room was. He understood
that the dog was to roll a ball in it.
Mr. Bodwell asked for an adjourn-
ment a little earlier in order to confer
with the other counsel in the matter.
The request was granted and the court
adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

Today's Proceedings.

It was announced upon resuming the
trial this morning that Mr. Hinein, the
witness expected for the plaintiff
from San Francisco, would probably ar-
rive on Monday.

The examination of Dr. Huntington
was completed this morning.

In reply to E. V. Bodwell, witness
said he rendered an account for services
only to Mrs. Wallace and not to Mr.
Dunsinuir.

Mr. Bodwell asked for the produc-
tion of Dr. Still's account.

The witness said he would decline to
answer a hypothetical question.

Mr. Bodwell thought he was entitled
to an answer to such. He wanted to
know if witness was in a frame of mind
to exclude all hostile facts set forth in
the hypothetical questions in giving his
answer.

once the day previous. He said he
had conversed with Mr. Davis and Mr.
Linton. Questioned as to who men-
tioned the room being used as a play room
for James Dunsinuir's children, witness
said it was he (witness) who first men-
tioned it. It was not suggested to him
by counsel. He had not heard James
Dunsinuir say the room was built for
his children.

Witness did not think that the day
previous he had said that he never saw
the dog. If he did he must have meant
that he did not see it at that time.

The reading of examination taken un-
der commission was then proceeded with.
Evidence by Conrad Fink, one of the
contractors for building the house at San
Leandro, was read, in which he explained
that Alexander Dunsinuir conducted the
business in a natural manner.

The court then adjourned until 11
o'clock on Monday morning.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

Dawson Returns For 1903—Oil Struck
in Alek District.

(Associated Press.)

Dawson, Dec. 19.—Passenger arrivals
and departures for the week ending
7:00 p.m. freight received, 40,000 tons.
Oil has been struck in the Alek dis-
trict, near White Horse.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Report That Scheme Involving Compul-
sory Service Will Be Introduced
in England.

(Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 19.—The Daily Mail this
morning publishes an unconfirmed state-
ment that the war office is preparing a
scheme for the compulsory military
training of all males between the ages of
18 and 22 years.

FATAL FIRE AT UNIVERSITY.

Seven People Killed and Fifty-Seven
Seriously Injured—Panic Followed
the Outbreak.

(Associated Press.)

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Seven are
dead and 57 seriously injured as the re-
sult of a fire that broke out last night
in the women's dormitory of the Walden
university. The property loss is es-
timated at \$15,000.

The fire broke out about 11 o'clock, in
the top of the building, which was four
stories high, and without fire escapes.
It was occupied by about sixty students,
who were asleep when the alarm was
given. The wildest panic ensued, and
women and girls rushed screaming to the
windows, from which they jumped in
droves.

The dead and injured lay in heaps
where they fell, to be taken upon by
those following them from the flaming
windows. Every ambulance in the city
was soon at the scene and the injured
were hurried to the hospital.

When the flames were first discovered
they seemed entirely to envelop the
building, and it is considered almost cer-
tain that some of the terrified occu-
pants were overcome by smoke before
reaching the windows.

MINE ON FIRE.

Two Men and a Boy Caught in Workings—
One Hundred and Forty Escaped.

(Associated Press.)

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 19.—The Isle
Royale mine is burning fiercely and trap-
ped men are being rescued. About 140 miners
who were working in the mine were re-
scued. Air is being driven down into the
mine shafts where the fire is burning in the
hope that the imprisoned men may reach
a point in the workings to which the gas
from the flames cannot reach. They can-
not be rescued, however, until the fire
burns itself out, and there is little hope
for them. Both shafts of the Isle Royale
are 2,400 feet below the surface and 1,500
feet apart. They are connected by a
tunnel, eleven feet and thirteen
inches, and as the natural draught of the
shaft is downward, the men may reach
the bottom, but it is doubtful if they can
be a week or two before the mine can be
re-entered so as to reach the trapped men.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Total Tonnage For the Week Amounted
to Over Nineteen Thousand Tons.

(Special to the Times.)

Phoenix, Dec. 19.—Two new records
were made this week in the history
of the shipping mines of the Boundary
district, viz. the weekly total tonnage
for the district, which is close to twenty
thousand tons, and the tonnage from the
Granby mines of this camp, which is
over fifteen thousand tons. The ship-
ments from the Snowshoe mine, the last
to be sent out from the property till the
company owns its own smelters.

Details of the shipments from the sev-
eral mines were as follows:
Granby mines, to Granby smelter,
13,160 tons; Snowshoe mine, to Bound-
ary Falls smelter, 1,200 tons; Mother
Lode, to Greenwood smelter, 3,520 tons;
Sunset, to Boundary Falls smelter, 60
tons; Emma, to Nelson and Trail smel-
ters, 301 tons; Oro Duro, to Boundary
Falls smelter, 528 tons; Senator, to
Granby smelter, 99 tons; Atholstone, to
Greenwood smelter, 330 tons. Total for
the week, 19,737 tons. Total for the
year to date, 653,681 tons.

The Granby smelter this week treated
12,900 tons, making a total of 348,784
tons treated for the year to date.

HANGED HERSELF.

(Associated Press.)

Stratford, Ont., Dec. 19.—Mrs. McCon-
nell, daughter of Mrs. Alex. Forrest, of
Atwood, committed suicide yesterday by
hanging herself with a towel in the cel-
lar. She had been ill for some time and
was subject to fits of despondency.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

(Special to the Times.)

CZAR ANXIOUS TO PRESERVE PEACE

WILL SUBMIT SECOND PROPOSAL TO JAPAN

Steps to Be Taken to Improve Relations
Between Two Countries—The
Manchurian Situation.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Dec. 19.—Russia has made an-
other move toward avoiding a rupture
with Japan, and there is reason to be-
lieve it will be followed in a few days
by the submission of a second propo-
sition, tending to ameliorate the present
strained situation.

The move already taken consists in
giving assurances that the first propo-
sition, which the czar approved, was not
in any sense an ultimatum or sine qua
non, but was a preliminary step tending
toward a pacific adjustment. This de-
claration is considered by the officials
here as removing one of the most dan-
gerous aspects of the situation, as it had
been asserted that Russia's proposition
was practically an ultimatum, which on
being rejected by Japan made a rupture
certain.

On the contrary Russia's assurances
permit Baron Von Rosen, the Russian
minister at Tokio, to continue the ne-
gotiations even beyond the terms of the
first proposition.

The Russian authorities have not yet
definitely been advised of Japan's re-
jection of the proposition, but if the
rejection is officially communicated, an-
other Russian proposition will be made.
The nature of the terms of this further
proposition is not disclosed, as it depends
on Japan's reply, but Russia's intention
to make it is considered to be a dis-
tinct amelioration of the situation.

Russia in Manchuria.

London, Dec. 19.—The Times corres-
pondent at Peking cables that the Rus-
sians are still employing every means,
direct and indirect, to induce China to
come to an agreement with regard to the
Russian occupation of Manchuria. The
Chinese ministers at St. Petersburg and
Tokio have both telegraphed the govern-
ment urging it to agree with its adver-
sary, quickly, on the ground that now or
never is the opportunity for a peace-
ful settlement. The Chinese cor-
respondent adds that the messages were
prompted by the Russian foreign offi-
cials and by Baron Von Rosen, the Rus-
sian minister to Japan, and is not de-
finitely confirmed.

Though undoubtedly, the correspon-
dent continues, a prolongation of the
Russo-Japanese negotiations favors Rus-
sian interests at Peking, Luchina, the
Japanese minister to China, has held a long
conference with Chang Chih Lung, di-
rector of commerce, whose influence may
be depended upon to dissuade the Rus-
sians from signing the agreement legal-
izing the occupation of Manchuria by the
Russians, until the result of Russo-Jap-
anese negotiations is known.

The French minister at Peking, the cor-
respondent concludes, declares the ne-
gotiations promise a pacific issue.

Not Confirmed.

London, Dec. 19.—The report from
Tientsin that Japan had sent an ultim-
atum to Russia is not confirmed from
any source up to 6 o'clock this evening.
It is regarded as impossible that such
important news should first come from
Tientsin.

Answer Delayed.

Tokio, Dec. 19, 6:55 p.m.—Japan's
answer to Russia has not yet been sent
to this hour. Owing to indisposition of
the Russian minister, Baron De Rosen,
it will probably be delayed for a day or
two.

Another Report.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The United
States state department has received a
cablegram from Mr. Griscom, United
States minister at Tokio, saying that
Japan has received the Russian reply to
her ultimatum and regards it as unsatis-
factory.

No Ultimatum.

London, Dec. 19, 8 p.m.—In reply to
an inquiry by the Associated Press re-
garding the report from Tientsin that
Japan had sent an ultimatum to Russia,
the Japanese minister here said: "An
ultimatum has not been sent."

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

(Associated Press.)

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Leonard Spread, a
Barnado young man, about twenty-one
years old, threw his head off on the farm
of L. Stirling, about ten miles from
here, on Thursday night. He and a
brother were employed up to a few days
ago, when his brother left the farm.
Separating from him, he is thought to
have made Leonard melancholy, which is
supposed to have caused the rash act.

RETURNING TO PORT.

United States Cruiser With Consul Davis
on Board Leaves for Alexandria.

(Associated Press.)

Constantinople, Dec. 19.—Rear Admiral
Cotton, United States navy, left Beirut
last night on board the United States
cruiser San Francisco, taking Consul Davis
to Alexandria, which place Mr. Davis
left, as announced from here on December
18th, because he had been invited and
solicited by the local police while accom-
panying on board a departing steamer a natu-
ralized American named Attian, through the
intervention of the consul. United States
Minister Leishman has intently dis-
cussed the case with the foreign minister, but
he has not yet presented a formal demand for
reparation. The local police show a desire
to arrive at a settlement of the affair.

LYNCHED BY MOB.

Ripley, Tenn., Dec. 19.—A mob of about
a hundred men last night took Joseph
Brake, a negro, from the county jail here
and hanged him to a tree near by. The
negro had been arrested for the killing of
Chester Conner, a prominent farmer
near Ashport. The leaders of the mob
were masked. The negro's body was rid-
dled with bullets before being cut down.



There is No Doubt

About compounding with your purchase. If you buy your Christmas presents from us. We have Ebon, French Sing Sets, Perfumes of all the leading makers. Come in and see for yourselves.

Campbell's Prescription Store,
COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

H. M. S. Flóra in Dry Dock

A special car service will be given Saturday and Sunday afternoons to accommodate the crowds intending to inspect the injured cruiser while undergoing repairs.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LD.,
35 YATES STREET.

STORMY BOARD OF TRADE MEETING

MEMBERS OBJECT TO ACTION OF CHAIRMAN

Strong Protest Made Against the New Assessment Act—Its Measures Discussed.

Members of the board of trade last night strongly condemned the new assessment act passed by the legislature last Saturday, and took action to put on record for the consideration of all other boards of trade in the province a motion of disapproval of the legislation. President C. F. Todd presided at the meeting.

S. J. Pitts gave illustrations of the working of the new assessment act, pointing out that on a retailer particularly the law would work a great hardship. The government should not do anything that would deter the building up of trade. Could any man carry on a business here and pay 20 per cent. of his profits? He hoped to see an Oriental trade built up, but how, he asked, could this be done under the circumstances? If the case of the business men was presented properly to the government, it would doubtless appoint a commission to inquire into the whole working of the law. This is what he hoped would be done, and it would receive the hearty support of the business men of the province.

The chairman thought that if the board had been backed up in Vancouver no doubt the government would have acted differently, and he cited the case of the lumbermen, who had protested and had obtained a reduction of 40 per cent. on stumpage tax.

Dr. Milne referred to the discrimination given the merchants of the East by the act. Under its provisions merchants of this city could not expect to keep or retain northern trade. He would like to enter his strongest protest against this suicidal act of the government.

George Carter then moved the following resolution:

He had not yet determined which was correct. There were other interests than merchants affected, and there should be a committee appointed representing the lumber, mineral and other industries to prepare a full and comprehensive report on the working of the whole act. If a merchant is taxed on one stock it does not imply that he is going to be taxed on the many which may pass through his hands during the year. A report should be made out for presentation to the government, which could not be pulled to pieces.

Mr. Gutman also advised careful consideration of the resolution.

C. H. Lugin, although himself prepared to vote on the resolution, thought that from the feeling of the meeting further consideration of the subject should be deferred to next month.

Mr. Carter expressed the regret that Mr. Milne did not come to the meeting, but prepared to discuss the act. From his own standpoint he could say that the new act was going to work very hard on the retailer. He himself could honestly state that it was going to cost him ten times as much next year as this.

A. J. Morley said that there was not so much to be feared in passing the act as might be thought. The figures given in the Times were, with a few misprints, those made by some of the best financiers of the city, and they would stand all tests. Vancouver business men were now alive to the situation, and it was desirable to pass the resolution and have it thoroughly thrashed out throughout the province. If the resolution was not passed one should be sure that the government would have a commission to inquire into the whole working of the law. This is what he hoped would be done, and it would receive the hearty support of the business men of the province.

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That this board considers that the provisions adopted in the present Assessment Act will tend to hamper trade, and more particularly this board considers that the endeavor should be not to tax more than a firm's net worth and not profit or gain, and that the present Assessment Act goes beyond this in not permitting the deduction of liabilities from the gross value of stocks of merchandise and debts, and in other respects.

Mr. Carter referred in terms of strong protest against the new law, and told of how it worked, particularly of the commission man, who often had to run on a 2 per cent. profit.

The chairman advised that no "snap shot" action should be taken. Not those resolutions. Anything done should be very delicately considered. If Mr. Carter had read the Colonist, and it seemed to be inspired, he would see that liabilities were going to be tax on the Colonist.

Mr. Carter contended that if British Columbia was going to uphold her position she could not afford to pay, for instance, on tea one per cent, as against one-quarter per cent. paid in Montreal. Under these circumstances Victorians could not compete with eastern merchants. No one could come here to work for the government. He brought the resolution forward for discussion so that something might be evolved out of it.

J. J. Shalcross endorsed the motion of Mr. Carter. He referred to the fact that among other things debentures were to be taxed as personal property. It could not be to the advantage of the province to keep money out of the province, and it was not to the advantage to tax deposits in the bank. Not long ago he was told by a banker that these deposits amounted to at least \$8,000,000 a year. The old and new act should be read and compared by all. The question should be taken out of politics. The board should approach the government and the opposition from a non-party standpoint. A non-political commission should be appointed. There should be no act on the books that would induce evasion of the law. No act was wanted that would induce merchants to keep empty shelves at certain times of the year. He did not know it would, but he was sure it would. It was important that it should be read and well considered.

Anton Henderson thought it would be well not to pass the resolution. The question was not clear to all. He read the deductions given in the Times, and an answer to them in the Colonist, and

he had not yet determined which was correct. There were other interests than merchants affected, and there should be a committee appointed representing the lumber, mineral and other industries to prepare a full and comprehensive report on the working of the whole act. If a merchant is taxed on one stock it does not imply that he is going to be taxed on the many which may pass through his hands during the year. A report should be made out for presentation to the government, which could not be pulled to pieces.

Mr. Gutman also advised careful consideration of the resolution.

C. H. Lugin, although himself prepared to vote on the resolution, thought that from the feeling of the meeting further consideration of the subject should be deferred to next month.

Mr. Carter expressed the regret that Mr. Milne did not come to the meeting, but prepared to discuss the act. From his own standpoint he could say that the new act was going to work very hard on the retailer. He himself could honestly state that it was going to cost him ten times as much next year as this.

A. J. Morley said that there was not so much to be feared in passing the act as might be thought. The figures given in the Times were, with a few misprints, those made by some of the best financiers of the city, and they would stand all tests. Vancouver business men were now alive to the situation, and it was desirable to pass the resolution and have it thoroughly thrashed out throughout the province. If the resolution was not passed one should be sure that the government would have a commission to inquire into the whole working of the law. This is what he hoped would be done, and it would receive the hearty support of the business men of the province.

The chairman thought that if the board had been backed up in Vancouver no doubt the government would have acted differently, and he cited the case of the lumbermen, who had protested and had obtained a reduction of 40 per cent. on stumpage tax.

Dr. Milne referred to the discrimination given the merchants of the East by the act. Under its provisions merchants of this city could not expect to keep or retain northern trade. He would like to enter his strongest protest against this suicidal act of the government.

George Carter then moved the following resolution:

"I lost courage and thought I would never regain my health." Three years of delicate health trying doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines without benefit might well sap the courage of any man. And yet Mrs. Bryant proved that the question of the cure of womanly disease is only a question of using the right remedy. A few doses of "Favorite Prescription" restored her courage and revived her hope, because she could see a decided change from the first. Three



months' use of the medicine restored her to perfect health.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures irregularity, dries weakening discharges, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Mrs. Sarah Bryant, residing at 271 Atkinson Ave., Memphis, Tenn., writes: "I suffered with delicate health for three years, trying doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines never regaining my health, but a few doses of your 'Favorite Prescription' made me change from the first, so I kept on taking it for three months faithfully and am now in perfect health and well considered."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

they approached other bodies they could not be accused of not having done anything themselves.

Mr. Lugin again pressed for the passage of the resolution. If every business man studied out the act it would take a long time to consider the matter.

Mr. Lugin's motion that the debate be adjourned until the December meeting and that copies of the resolution be forwarded to other boards of trade in the province was then put and carried.

Mr. Lugin laid on the table a preliminary memorandum relating to an all-Canadian railway to the Yukon.

In this connection Dr. Milne gave notice of the following motion:

That whereas there is now contemplated the construction of two transcontinental lines of railroads in the northern part of the province:

And whereas it is decided to construct a line having its terminus at or near Port Simpson, and that the terminus of the second line presumably will be at more southern point, possibly at Rute Inlet;

And whereas from time to time it has been urged that if a line be constructed at or near Rute Inlet in this province a strong effort should be made to obtain an extension of the E. & N. railway to the northern part of Vancouver Island to make the necessary connection with the aforesaid line terminating at Rute Inlet;

Be it therefore resolved, That this Board of Trade heartily endorse the extension of a line from the East to Rute Inlet, and that the various boards of trade of the neighboring cities and towns be asked to use every means to bring about the construction of the said railroad to the various points aforesaid; and

It is further resolved, That this Board of Trade appoint a committee to enter into negotiations with railway companies, interested, and obtain the necessary extension of the said railroad, and that the said committee report to this board at its next meeting.

Dr. Milne thought that the present was a very opportune time for bringing this up.

A lengthy discussion next arose over the composition of the commission appointed by the chairman to report on the sealing question.

Mr. Morley raised the question, claiming that an injustice had been done a portion of the board. Members had been appointed by the committee, but the chairman who had strongly opposed the action taken on the sealing question.

On this committee Capt. J. G. Cox and R. Hall, M.P.P., had been asked to act, but had declined. Then Messrs. D. W. Higgins, D. R. Ker, Geo. Carter, H. E. Newton and J. Kingham were named.

Mr. Morley took objection to Messrs. Ker and Higgins and called upon the chairman to make explanations.

The latter at first refused and repeated that Mr. Morley to allow of meeting of the committee on the sealing question.

Mr. Morley declined and wanted to chairman to acknowledge that he had made a mistake. President Todd refused to do this.

Mr. Carter considered that the matter had gone far enough and that it should be dropped, although he personally had objected to the course that had been taken.

The chairman then stated that he had mentioned Capt. Cox and Richard Hall because as the matter had been left in his hands he considered that sealing inquiry should be referred to the committee. Other names had been submitted to him. He would refuse to change the composition of the committee, but if any members did not act then he would make a change. What had occurred at the meeting would certainly make him more cautious in the future.

Mr. Morley said, seeing that the chairman was determined in the stand he had taken he could not give way. Unless the chairman rectified the matter he would no longer have anything to do with the board. He therefore felt that he would have to move a vote of want of confidence in the chairman.

Dr. Milne protested against such an action. If this was done he would walk out.

Mr. Morley: "If the chairman refuses I will walk out."

For a time excitement reigned. Finally Mr. Morley's motion was seconded and the president formally declared the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Morley's sympathizers still sat in their seats, however, and called on Vice-President S. J. Pitts to take the chair. The latter came back to the room. "It did not take the chair. Informal discussion followed, but nothing was done, and the wonder is now how things will be reconciled."

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The new Assessment Act forced through the legislature by the government comes into effect at once. It is specially provided in the act that its provisions shall be retroactive. In accordance with this the assessment rolls which have already been completed under the old act and the notices which were sent out in keeping with it, are declared null and void, and new ones are being prepared. Already the assessors over the city are working on it, and the nullifying of the work which has been done is being rushed forward.

Clause 179 of the new act provides for this. It sets it forth as follows: "Whereas it is necessary to supplement the revenues of the crown for the year ending thirty-first day of December, 1904, and that the assessment rolls for the year 1904, prepared under the Assessment Act heretofore in force, and the taxes levied thereunder for the said year, should be declared null and void, and that the taxes leviable under this act should be levied therefor, and become payable during the year 1904; therefore, it is enacted as follows, namely:

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"That forthwith after this act shall come into force the assessors shall prepare new assessment rolls for the year 1904 under this act, in substitution of the rolls for said year hereby cancelled, in the form prescribed by this act, numbered 10, and they may use so much of the information and data as to the names of the assessed persons, descriptions of property, assessed values thereof, assessed values of personal property and income, which appeared upon the cancelled rolls as may be practically in the preparation of the new rolls for 1904:

"That such new rolls, and all duties connected with the assessment of real property, will land, personal property, income and earnings, shall be completed and ready for revision by the Courts of Revision and Appeal not later than the thirty-first day of January, 1904:

"That the duties of the Courts of Revision and Appeal, and the final revision of the new rolls for the year 1904, be completed not later than the first day of March, 1904, unless in the case where an adjournment is necessary, and that public notice be given by said Courts of Revision and Appeal fourteen days before the holding of said courts, that said courts will hold sittings for hearing appeals on a day and at a place to be named in said notice, in two issues of the British Columbia Gazette, and in the two issues of a daily or weekly paper published in the assessment district, then in the nearest assessment district:

"That all taxes on real property, wild land, personal property, income and on corporations for the year 1904, under the new assessment rolls, be legally due and payable on the first day of April, 1904, and that the respective officers, as mentioned in the British Columbia Gazette, in two issues thereof, and in two issues of a daily or weekly paper published in the assessment district, or in the nearest assessment district, during the month of March, 1904, give notice that the taxes are due and payable on the first day of April, 1904, and that the respective officers on the able on second January, 1904:

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"That this section shall be retroactive: and that where any doubt or ambiguity arises or appears in the construction or interpretation of any provision of the provisions of this section and its sub-sections, or where the said provisions may require enlargement and extension to dates or dates or dates, or where the said provisions may be performed thereunder, the Minister of Finance shall be and is hereby authorized to alter, amend and enlarge said provisions, so as to carry out the spirit and intent of this portion of this act."

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"That such new rolls, and all duties connected with the assessment of real property, will land, personal property, income and earnings, shall be completed and ready for revision by the Courts of Revision and Appeal not later than the thirty-first day of January, 1904:

"That the duties of the Courts of Revision and Appeal, and the final revision of the new rolls for the year 1904, be completed not later than the first day of March, 1904, unless in the case where an adjournment is necessary, and that public notice be given by said Courts of Revision and Appeal fourteen days before the holding of said courts, that said courts will hold sittings for hearing appeals on a day and at a place to be named in said notice, in two issues of the British Columbia Gazette, and in the two issues of a daily or weekly paper published in the assessment district, then in the nearest assessment district:

"That all taxes on real property, wild land, personal property, income and on corporations for the year 1904, under the new assessment rolls, be legally due and payable on the first day of April, 1904, and that the respective officers, as mentioned in the British Columbia Gazette, in two issues thereof, and in two issues of a daily or weekly paper published in the assessment district, or in the nearest assessment district, during the month of March, 1904, give notice that the taxes are due and payable on the first day of April, 1904, and that the respective officers on the able on second January, 1904:

"That all provisions of this act which are not inconsistent with this section shall apply to the new rolls for the year 1904, and that the assessors shall prepare new rolls to all infants and purposes, and as fully as if the new rolls had been finally completed and revised at thirty-first day of December, 1903, and the taxes had become legally due and payable on second January, 1904:

"That this section shall be retroactive: and that where any doubt or ambiguity arises or appears in the construction or interpretation of any provision of the provisions of this section and its sub-sections, or where the said provisions may require enlargement and extension to dates or dates or dates, or where the said provisions may be performed thereunder, the Minister of Finance shall be and is hereby authorized to alter, amend and enlarge said provisions, so as to carry out the spirit and intent of this portion of this act."

ASSESSMENT ACT IS RETROACTIVE

ASSESSORS ARE BUSY PREPARING NEW ROLLS

Taxes Will Be Levied Under Provisions of New Statute and Old Notices Will Be Annulled.

The new Assessment Act forced through the legislature by the government comes into effect at once. It is specially provided in the act that its provisions shall be retroactive. In accordance with this the assessment rolls which have already been completed under the old act and the notices which were sent out in keeping with it, are declared null and void, and new ones are being prepared. Already the assessors over the city are working on it, and the nullifying of the work which has been done is being rushed forward.

Clause 179 of the new act provides for this. It sets it forth as follows: "Whereas it is necessary to supplement the revenues of the crown for the year ending thirty-first day of December, 1904, and that the assessment rolls for the year 1904, prepared under the Assessment Act heretofore in force, and the taxes levied thereunder for the said year, should be declared null and void, and that the taxes leviable under this act should be levied therefor, and become payable during the year 1904; therefore, it is enacted as follows, namely:

"That the assessment rolls for the year 1904, prepared under the Assessment Act heretofore in force, be and are hereby cancelled:

"That all acts, duties, proceedings, and the doing of the assessors, and by the Courts of Revision and Appeal relating to the preparation, completion and final revision of the assessment rolls for the year 1904, under the Assessment Act heretofore in force, be and are hereby declared null and void, and are cancelled:

"That where any roll for said year, at the date of this act coming into force, has not been finally completed, or where the Courts of Revision and Appeal for any assessment district has not been held, then the work of preparation of the rolls shall be stopped and the Courts of Revision and Appeal shall not be held until the time hereinafter appointed:

"That forthwith after this act shall come into force the assessors shall prepare new assessment rolls for the year 1904 under this act, in substitution of the rolls for said year hereby cancelled, in the form prescribed by this act, numbered 10, and they may use so much of the information and data as to the names of the assessed persons, descriptions of property, assessed values thereof, assessed values of personal property and income, which appeared upon the cancelled rolls as may be practically in the preparation of the new rolls for 1904:

"That such new rolls, and all duties connected with the assessment of real property, will land, personal property, income and earnings, shall be completed and ready for revision by the Courts of Revision and Appeal not later than the thirty-first day of January, 1904:

"That the duties of the Courts of Revision and Appeal, and the final revision of the new rolls for the year 1904, be

The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday)

Times Printing & Publishing Co.,

JOHN NELSON, Manager.

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Cashmore's Book Exchange, 100 Douglas.

Smery's Cigar Stand, 23 Government St.

Kain's Stationery Store, 75 Yates St.

Victoria News Co., Ltd., 86 Yates St.

Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 21 Govt.

E. N. Hibben & Co., 60 Government St.

E. Edwards, 51 Yates St.

Campbell & Cullen, Govt and Trousse Alley.

George Marsden, cor. Yates and Esplanade.

H. W. Walker, grocer, Esplanade road.

W. Wilby, 91 Douglas St.

Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.

Page Stationery Co., 119 Government St.

E. Redding, Craigflower road, Victoria W.

George J. Cook, 86 Fort St.

J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay Junction.

Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:

Seattle-Lowman & Hanford, 616 First

Ave. opposite Pioneer Square.

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Dawson & White Horse-Bennett News Co.

Rossland-M. W. Simpson.

Nanaimo-E. Pimbury & Co.

ENFORCING OUR RIGHTS.

The speech delivered by Lord Dunsford in Vancouver, which is reproduced in to-day's issue of the Times, makes pleasant reading to those Colonial Britons whose patience has been sorely taxed by the obsequious deference which public men of a certain type in the Old Land pay to foreign nations. This gallant soldier approaches no one with hat in hand seeking to secure by concession those rights which the Britisher of the old days enforced by the logic of the musket and sword. "Port Simpson will remain open to our commerce," says the G. O. C. in substance, "not by the grace and permission of one or two or three nations, but through the dominance of that power represented in the proud ensigns which float at the peaks of our battleships."

These sentiments fell from the lips, not of a profound student of economics, but of a man of action, an intrepid military commander who is himself a veteran of many fights, and who has looked repeatedly in the stern face of war. His remarks are not therefore made in ignorance of the effect of war, nor from inexperience of its horrors, but are based on the knowledge which the militant man gains above all others, that it is sometimes wise to give public intimation to the world that even war is not so great a price to pay for the retention of national rights.

Lord Dunsford's speech proves that he is worthy of the grand stock from which he has sprung—a stock which gave to our navy a man like Admiral Coghlan, whose exploits rank in intrepidity and daring with those of Drake and Grenville, and Nelson, and whose career shed such lustre upon that navy to which his descendant so proudly refers. He has already proven of what service he can be to Canada in placing her militia upon the most efficient basis, but it is doubtful if even that is of more importance than the inculcation of those principles of national self-reliance expressed in the speech to which allusion has been made.

THEY LOVE JOHN.

Some of the Presbyterian divines in Toronto have been considering the case of the Chinese and condemning the action of the government in deciding upon their exclusion from Canada. The record of the few hundred laundries in the Ontario city has been such as to encourage encomiums; but we never can tell. The whole colony is addicted to pagan practices and gambling. We believe it was arrested in a body once for frequenting a gambling joint, it being alleged that many of the culprits had gone straight from the house of prayer to the gambling table. But then we know the press is prone to publish all manner of evil of the Mongolians. The heart of the average reporter, especially of the Toronto reporter, is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. Why he should be so down upon the Chinese we do not know.

For our part we believe the Chinaman to be very much as other men. Some specimens are exceedingly childlike, and not one has lost the blandness which gained him fame. His vices are those of his race, and he will stick to them as firmly as he adheres to all the customs and habits of his forefathers. He is as closely bound by tradition as the lower animals are by instinct. We expect if he were weighed in the moral balance in juxtaposition to a Caucasian the scales would swing pretty nearly on a level. But the fact remains that we do not want John in British Columbia, and we believe our experience justifies us in our objections.

We do not expect a man of the spiritual altitude of Rev. A. B. Winchester to share our sentiments. That gentleman has either obtained an insight into the Chinese character that is withheld from the ordinary man or he regards the material well-being of his own countrymen as a matter of insignificance compared with the progress of the work to which he has set his hand. Rev. E. D. McLaren, late of Vancouver, thinks the Presbyterian church is antagonizing a large class of people and lessening its influence in British Columbia by interfering, by resolution or otherwise, with the act of the Dominion government in excluding Chinese from Canada. Mr. Winchester and Mr. McLaren speak from actual knowledge in defending or condemning our Mongolian neighbors. We prefer to silently consider the words

of another reverend gentleman who says "the Chinese are a distinct economic gain, and when I say that I know I speak across the grain of modern trades unionism. The Chinaman does not lie, but at the same time he is a walking misrepresentation of the truth."

A RETROACTIVE STATUTE.

The taxpayers of the country are to be given an early opportunity of practically testing the new assessment act. The Times has endeavored to outline what its effects will be, and our analysis has been challenged. A test is approaching, however, which no editorial denials can convert and which will convince the taxpayer through the medium of his purse.

We notice that some of the apologists of the government claim that the act will not be burdensome because it will not be rigidly enforced. If this be the intention, of the government has been guilty of a double blunder—we are tempted to say, a crime. They have succeeded in alarming and repelling capital, without actually intending to swell the revenue of the province to the figures they profess. We confess that with the exhibitions of incompetence which were given by the administration during the last few weeks, it would not be surprising if they took this course.

For our own part we hope the law will be properly enforced. There is no way of accomplishing the repeal of a bad statute so quickly as by rigidly carrying out its provisions, and demonstrating to the people at large its enormity.

At the same time the course of the government in making the bill retroactive is open to grave objection. The assessment notices have already been issued under the old act, and thus reassured that their taxes would stand for another year at the old rate, many business men have undoubtedly made their arrangements for continuing along the old lines. The sudden abrogation of their notices, and the issue of new ones under the provisions of the present act, upsets all their arrangements, and comes perilously near a breach of faith on the part of the government.

THE HORSE STILL

THE MOVING POWER.

We are pleased to see that man's old friend the horse is still in the ring, in the shafts or in the traces. There has been some talk of the motor supplanting him in the harness of city traffic, but for general work in such places as the backwoods we very much fear the motor would puff in vain. The men who reduce all propositions to a basis of mathematical exactitude have been considering the case of the motor. In the November issue of Pages' Magazine Mr. Douglas Mackenzie devotes a good deal of his valuable time to the case of the steam ferry, but he carefully avoids all comparisons as to the relative efficiency of natural and artificial powers. He points out the complete lack of reliable figures as to the cost of motor transport. To arrive at the working cost the author goes at length into the question of repairs and renewals, and emphasises the necessity of laying off the motor one day per week to ensure proper attention to the boiler and engine. The various sizes and kinds of motor lorries, from the petrol lorry carrying about two tons, to the largest steam motor wagons carrying, on motor and trailer, ten tons of paying load, are also dealt with. The writer observes that the new regulations of the British local government board will be awaited with some anxiety and suggests that, whilst they should specify wider tires and driving wheels of large diameters, the speed of motor wagons should be left unrestricted, so that each size could be run at the speed that proved most economical and best suited to the traffic encountered. The wear and tear produced on the roads is treated at some length, the conclusion being that if the roads are of a proper standard, there is less wear and tear from the use of motor vehicles than from any other form of transport. The writer then summarises the point of view of various users, emphasizing the importance of confining motors to hard roads. For contractors he concludes that they are only of use in very limited circumstances, and that for gravel hauling, bricks, new road work, or discharging barges, they can very seldom be used. In municipal work, he considers they can seldom, if ever, be more economical than horse cartage, and for mineral water deliveries he considers the horse the cheapest. If the journeys are too short, or the loads too light, he is of opinion they will only be used when economy is not the first consideration, but the ideal load he places at from five to ten tons for distances exceeding ten miles.

In spite of the declaration of Messrs. Green and Davidson that the proposed bounty on lead has had no appreciable effect on silver-lead mining in the Slokan, such a strong Conservative admits that marked improvement is apparent in the industry. Recent arrivals from the silver-lead districts of the interior state that the benefits to that part of the mining district of British Columbia, following the passage of the law granting a bounty on the lead produced, are already apparent. An increase in the amount of ore shipped may not be noticed for some time, but dumps have been cleared, and expensive development work has been begun. Nearly all of the large companies operating in the Slokan have voted considerable sums of money for exploitation of their properties, and the improvements will occupy the best portion of a year to complete. On one property a 7,000-foot tunnel has been commenced, on another a 5,000-foot tunnel, and these are but the largest of the works instituted on the many mines located in the district. During the coming session great activity should prevail in those portions of the province, which for the past year or two have seriously felt the effects of the American competition in lead, which was materially assisted by the protective duty imposed by the government at Washington. It was to offset this that the bounty on lead was granted by the Laurier administration.



Jewellery for Xmas Presents

Diamond and Pearl Jewellery, Diamond and other Gem Rings, Watches of all kinds, Chains in Solid Gold, Gold Filled and Silver, Sterling Silver, Brackets, Mirrors and Toilet Accessories, Fish and Dessert Knives and Forks, Tableware of the best quality, and an endless variety of other articles which we ask you to inspect before deciding on your Christmas purchases.

C. E. REDFERN,

43 GOVERNMENT ST.

Established 1862. Telephone 118.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

—DEALERS IN—

General Hardware,

IRON, STEEL, PIPE AND FITTINGS, ETC.
FULL LINE OF AMMUNITION, LANTERNS AND
AIR-TIGHT HEATERS,

Telephone 3. P. O. Box 423. Wharf St., VICTORIA, B. C.

Now Is the Time



While discount of 20 per cent. is on select your Christmas gifts. Our stock is new and complete.
Don't forget to ask for Whist Counters when you make a purchase.

W. H. Pennock

JEWELER.

74 YATES STREET.

The Silver Spring Brewery Co., Ltd.

BREWERS OF

English Ale and Stout

Manufactured from the highest grade of Malt and Hops. Bottled at the Brewery, for sale at all leading Clubs, Restaurants and Saloons. Ask your Grocer for it, or 'phone 863. All orders promptly attended to.

JAP ORANGES.

Small Box, - - - - - 30c
Large, very sweet, - - - - - 40c

Choice Cape Cod Cranberries.

Hardress Clarke, 86 DOUGLAS STREET

The mines of the Rand produced 285,000 ounces of fine gold during the month of November. The Engineering and Mining Journal gives this as the highest yield since the war, comparing with 393,310 ounces for the corresponding month of 1902. Every month sees an increase, which, slight as it is and amounting only to about 10,000 ounces, is still indicative of steady progress under difficulties arising from a lack of adequate labor supply.

In an after dinner speech at Vancouver the other day Hon. Chas. Wilson gave expression to the sentiment that "he was pleased to hear that the average citizen had another use than to pay taxes, that he could help his country in another way." What a pity that the revelation did not come before the passage of the Assessment Act!

In the dispatch from Ottawa, printed last night in the Times relative to the securities deposited by the Grand Trunk Pacific, the word "bonds" should have read "stock."

Canada's exports of manufactures in 1902 were about \$2,000,000; in 1903 they were \$2,000,000; in 1904 they were \$2,000,000.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Victoria & Sidney Railway Company Must Pay \$250 for Killing a Horse.

In the County court this morning the case of the Victoria Transfer Company vs. the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company was completed, and a judgment given. The case was one arising out of the killing of a draft horse belonging to the plaintiff company. It was urged that the defendants were responsible owing to the cattle guard over which the animal crossed being defective. The jury in the case brought in a verdict in accordance with this, and the plaintiff company was awarded damages to the extent of \$250. The claim was for \$300. On Monday court will be resumed, presided over by the Chief Justice, the next case to be called being Minor vs. the B. C. Electric Company. This also is a jury trial, the plaintiff claiming \$1,000 for the killing of a dog.

The present average depth of coal mines is about 800 feet, but is increasing at an average of 15 feet a year.

Deaville, Sons & Co.,

Are Now Ready to Furnish

SANTA CLAUS

With Xmas Stockings, Nuts, Almonds, Candy, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, Peas, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Pears, Cakes, and a full line of

GROCERIES

DON'T FORGET THE BAKERS.
Nilsdale Ave., and First St.

PERSONAL.

F. P. Sheagrich, chief of the Corvallis, Wash., fire department, is spending a few days in the city, visiting his brother, J. Sheagrich, manager for G. B. Jackson & Co. While here he is receiving many acquaintances made when attending the fire chiefs' convention held in Victoria two years ago. Mr. Sheagrich is among the guests at the Dominion.

James Baunerman, Dominion land agent, Kamloops, is an inmate of St. Joseph's hospital, having undergone a successful operation for the cure of sciatica. Mr. Baunerman expects to return home in the course of a few weeks.

Dr. E. Hall, R. J. Ker, D. R. Ker and H. W. Kent were among the arrivals from Vancouver by the Charming last evening.

C. Spencer left on Thursday night to visit the English and Continental markets on his annual buying trip.

Alfred Lomas, of Lunenburg; H. Mackenzie, of Revelstoke; and Wm. Cox, of Whateau, are at the Victoria hotel.

Miss J. M. Sutherland, of Edmonton, is in the city, and is among those staying at the Dominion.

Miss Ethel Butler leaves to-morrow on the steamer Queen to visit friends in San Francisco.

D. S. De Van and wife, of Los Angeles, are staying at the Victoria.

SPENCER'S Christmas Excursion

From Nanaimo and All Points on the E. & N. Ry.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22ND.

Fare, \$1.00 return from Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Chemainus. Fare 50c return from Westholm, Somenos, Duncans, Koksilah, Cowichan and Cobble Hill. Trains leave Nanaimo at 8 20 s. m. Returning leave Victoria at 8 p. m.

Write to your friends and let them know the advantages to be had in visiting "Spencer's", the greatest shopping centre of the West.

The Store Will Be Kept Open To-Night and Every Evening to Christmas Until 10 O'clock.

Our 26 Departments Are at Your Service To-Night

Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Furs, Silverware, Stationery, Fancy Linens, Fancy Goods, Silk Blouses, Skirts, Jackets, Millinery, Boots, Furnishings, Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Silks, Dress Costumes, Ladies' Lace Collars, Ribbons, Cut Flowers, Books, Cutlery and Toys.

D. SPENCER.

ONLY 4 DAYS MORE

Saturday Night

WEILER BROS.

ONLY 4 DAYS MORE

A superb aggregation of "Seasonable Gifts" displayed in a very attractive manner throughout the entire store. You will have no difficulty in making a nice choice, for everything shown by us is of a character that commends itself readily to the thoughts of buyers, who have been more than surprised at the high quality of the goods in all our departments, and concerning the artistic manner in which our large building is decorated. Come to-night.



For Office or Library.

Roller Top Desks, in Golden Oak, well finished and best make only. From \$22.00 to \$85.00. Just the thing for "The Methodical Man."

Flat Top Desks, from \$16.00.

Good Strong Office Chairs, fitted with screw and spring, from \$10.00.

A Few New Tabourette

Stands and Screens

From India.

Ask to see these goods.

DRAWING ROOM TABLES.



A Few Lovely Tables, in Colonial Style, the very best workmanship. These must be seen to be appreciated. Then we have a big range of beautiful Tables in Oak or Mahogany, comprising many designs and suitable for many purposes, at \$3.50, \$5.00, \$8.00, \$15.00 to \$18.00 each.

Inexpensive Goods

In abundance are displayed in the rear part of first floor, where you can see some very useful articles at 10c., 25c. and 50c. each.



TAKE THINGS EASY.

For the tired man or woman what is better than to throw oneself upon a well upholstered lounge and there to rest awhile?

Our Lounges are made to give rest; they are durable, the springs and upholstery being of the best quality.

The Lounge, as illustrated, has a good oak frame, and is upholstered in handsome tapestry. Price \$30.00.

BUT

We have others, ranging from \$12.00 to \$40.00.

Good Values

In Table Covers, Cushions, Drapes, Table Centres, Hearth Rugs, Antique Brass Goods, Curtains, Hassocks, Art Squares, etc., etc. "All Useful Goods."

Xmas Novelties

Crumb and Brush Trays, Oak Tea Trays, Palm Pedestals, Tabourettes, Jardinieres, etc., at "Reasonable Prices."

WEILER BROS.

Complete House Furnishers.

Mail Orders a Specialty.

FRENCH HAIR BRUSHES

We have to hand a fine selection of Military Brushes, Ladies' Hair Brushes, Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes, etc., Any of which would prove suitable for Xmas presents. We deliver to any part of the city.

CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST,
30 Government Street, Near Yates Street.
PHONES 425 AND 450.

City News in Brief.

—Go to Senate saloon for oyster cocktail.

—Steamer Queen City was reported at Clayoquot this morning and should arrive here late to-night.

—Good Evening.—Have some Black & White and soda—the popular drink of the people. All the rage in London.

—The steamer Cottage City sailed for Alaska ports yesterday after spending a couple of hours at the outer wharf.

—Strictly fresh eggs, 45 cents per dozen; fennel haddies, 15 cents per lb.; Erskine's groceries, telephone 100, corner Johnson and Quadra streets.

—A tug is to-day towing the British ship Khyber to Chemainus from Clallam Bay. The ship arrived at the latter port from San Francisco last night. Another lumber carrier en route to Chemainus is the Chilean barque Hydra, from South America.

—Every dollar purchase entitles you to one guess how many yards of Ribbon? for the Solid Gold Watch, to be given by Santa Claus on January 1st, 1904. Ribbon displayed in our north window. The S. Reid Co., Limited.

—News From England.—London, Dec. 17th.—This Christmas of 1903 will be a merry one here. People who buy the best are calling for Black and White—the popular Scotch whisky. This is the leading whisky here, and the favorite drink of the people is Black and White and soda.

—During the Christmas and New Year holidays the C. P. R. company will run a number of excursions between this city and Vancouver and the Terminal City and Victoria. The rate charged will be three dollars for the round fare, and tickets will be good until January 3rd. The excursion dates will be December 23rd, 24th, 30th and 31st.

—R. M. S. Mowena is expected from Australia on Wednesday. It is now a couple of months since the ship has been in port. As previously announced, she has been laid off the run for improvements. In Sydney \$25,000 have been expended on her in providing new boilers and in betterments to her cabins with the result that the vessel is now more comfortable and faster than ever.

—The Vancouver News-Advertiser says: "The advertising department of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been informed that the Marquis of Bute, one of the best known sportsmen in England, is making arrangements to visit British Columbia next year in search of big game. At the present time he is shooting lions in Somalia. Another well known sportsman who is coming to Western Canada next year is Worrell Wagner, of Philadelphia.

—Clyde Fitch, the author of "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," the new society drama which Florence Roberts will present here on Monday night, is one of the most prolific and versatile of American dramatists, and has a number of successes now being played on the English and American stage. Although clever on all subjects, he is particularly so in the delineation of female character, whether in the drawing-room or kitchen. "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson" is one of his best efforts, and tells the story of a noble woman willing to sacrifice her own happiness and social position to save her sister from disgrace and scandal. The scenes are laid in Paris during a carnival, and the dialogue is bright and witty. Miss Roberts and her company have scored in the play. Miss Roberts' engagement is for three nights, with a change of plays at each performance.

Fifty Years the Standard



Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

MODERN COTTAGE

With Six Rooms, Bath, Pantry, Electric Light, Closets, Stable, Carriage House, Cement Walks, Fruit Trees, etc.; centrally located. We are offering this at a

BARGAIN

Eight-Roomed House to let, central—\$10.00 per month.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. MONEY TO LOAN.

GRANT & CONYERS,

Successors to P. C. MacGregor & Co., NO. 2 VIEW STREET.

—Go to Senate saloon for oyster cocktail.

—D. G. S. Quadra is on lighthouse duty in the gulf, and will be absent from port two or three days.

—A dance was given in Esquimalt hall last evening, when a very pleasant programme of music was provided.

—The steamer Ascot arrived from Portland this morning on her way to Ladysmith for bunker coal. The ship is cargo laden for the Orient.

—The Amateur Orchestral Society will meet in Waitt's hall this evening. After the business meeting, the first practice will be held with Frank Watkins as conductor.

—Lampson street school closed yesterday for the Christmas holidays. A pleasant time was spent at the closing exercises, the teachers being remembered by the pupils.

—Sheriff Richards will call by public auction in front of his office on Wednesday next, at 11 a.m., the shares held by the late Hugh Irvine, in the Roberts-Kitchener Mines, Limited.

—If you are not going "home" this Xmas send a portrait, one of the "just-like-you-at-your-best" kind, taken at the Scene Lowe studio. Sit now; no time to lose.

—Shelled almonds, table raisins, Sunray figs and everything for holiday trade at rock bottom prices. Telephone 106 to Erskine's grocery for confections and prompt attention, corner Johnson and Quadra streets.

—Samuel Robinson Roe has been appointed teacher of Craigflower public school by the board of school trustees, vice Dr. S. D. Pope, resigned. Mr. Roe had, previous to this, been teaching the Mayne Island public school.

—The marriage took place on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock, of Sydney, N. S. W., and Ada, only daughter of Mr. H. C. Stallard, of Portsmouth, England. The wedding was performed at St. Saviour's church by Rev. W. D. Barber.

—An invitation has been extended to the B. C. Institute of Assayers to hold their next annual meeting in this city. At the meeting held in Trail it was decided to meet next year at the coast, hence the forwarding of a formal invitation to hold it in this city.

—Notice to the Public.—The report that has been circulated in the city that J. E. Church is giving up the collecting business is untrue. If you have any accounts to collect send them in and we will use our best endeavors to collect the same. J. E. Church.

—The Mutual Life of Canada stands today at the head of all life companies doing business in Canada in the net amount of insurance in force gained over all its competitors during the past five years, as shown by the Dominion government report. If you wish to obtain the lowest rate apply to the Mutual Life of Canada, R. L. Drury, provincial manager, 34 Broad street.

—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon into the circumstances surrounding the death of Robert Irvine, whose body, as reported in yesterday's Times, was found in the Burnes house. At the inquest it was brought out that when the coroner arrived the man was dead. An examination showed that he had died from natural causes. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict in accordance with these facts.

—Up till noon to-day the steamer Amur had not been reported from Vancouver. The ship left Skagway for Victoria on Saturday last with 55 passengers. She was to call at Port Simpson en route south, according to a regulation recently enforced by the C. P. R. company for Skagway liners, and should have been delayed some on the trip south. This, however, notwithstanding the vessel should have arrived yesterday.

—A Handy Book.—Weller Bros. large new catalogue just issued contains 230 pages, 1,568 illustrations and prices of 3,000 other articles, and more information about their goods and furnishing homes than you could gain in a week's shopping. Get one before buying your Christmas presents, and look it over leisurely by your own fireside. It is a work of art, and costs you nothing.

—The Daughters of Pity will be grateful to any friends who will send to the hospital a little holy, ivy and evergreen early next week for purposes of decoration. They will be glad to receive contributions towards the various Christmas trees they furnish to each ward, and will be especially grateful for cut flowers on Christmas eve. Any such contributions may be sent direct to the hospital, care of Miss Leiser, president, Daughters of Pity.

—According to William Cox, of Whatcom, president of the Canadian American Mining Company, whose mines are situated on Gribble Island, another coal mine will shortly be shipping. The first shipment of ore from the mine, amounting to 25 tons, will be forwarded to the smelter at Ladysmith in a few days. He has every confidence that the smelter returns will prove satisfactory, as extensive tests have already shown that the ore is rich in gold, silver and copper, the gold values being the largest. The Canadian-American Company has, Mr. Cox stated, already spent upwards of \$40,000 in development work, which includes a main tunnel over three hundred feet in length, besides many feet of drifts. He thinks that before next April the mine will be shipping fifty tons daily to the Tree smelter.

—Rupture Specialist Heard is at his offices, Moody Block.

—B. S. Oddy, of the real estate firm of Swinerton & Oddy, is a candidate for aldermanic honors in South Ward.

—No contract has yet been let for the repairs of the cruiser Flack in any dock, but a decision is expected almost any hour now.

—Copies of the tide tables for 1904, issued by the department of marine and fisheries, may be had from the local agent on application.

—The inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of John Kentfield, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kentfield, is in progress this afternoon.

—While working about a steam lathe in the navy yard yesterday, R. T. Bainbridge was painfully, but not seriously, injured. He was knocked over in some manner by the machine and stunned. He was immediately taken to the Naval hospital for treatment, and is reported today to be considerably better.

—A special meeting is being arranged for to-morrow in Y. M. C. A. hall, Rev. J. H. Vichert, M. A., who leaves on Monday for Toronto, will give an address. This will be Mr. Vichert's last public appearance outside his own church. The meeting will consist of a prayer by A. Wheeler and chorus singing. An invitation is extended to all men.

—The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3.15 o'clock, at the residence of W. B. Hall, 54 King's road, and at 3.45 from St. John's church, of Mrs. Giles, wife of Geo. F. Giles, of Shawinigan Lake. The death occurred yesterday at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Meade, New Westminster. Deceased has been suffering from Bright's disease and dropsy for a long time. She was a native of England and 61 years of age.

—For the Christmas and New Year holidays the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company have arranged rates between all points on their line, tickets on sale from Thursday, December 24th, to Sunday, January 3rd, good to return not later than Monday, January 4th. Following strictly named, there will not be any trains operated on Christmas Day, a double train service being run on Thursday, 24th inst., trains leaving on same time as Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

—The J. B. A. A. players held their final practice last night for their game with the Victoria West basketball team this evening. This game, which is the third in the city senior league series, will take place at the drill hall during the progress of the regimental band's promenade concert. The Victoria West players are practicing steadily, and the Bays will probably have all their work cut out in order to win. The game will commence at 8.40 o'clock, and is sure to be well worth seeing.

—The preparations for the annual hospital ball are now in hand. The ball already promises to be a success, and every friend of the hospital is asked not only to purchase a ticket, but to attend. Tickets may be obtained from the following ladies: Mesdames Roche Robertson, Harold Robertson, Rhodes, Griffiths, Courtney, F. Harrington, Machin, James Anderson, Watkin, Langley, Langton, Gore, Hasell, R. Jones, the Misses Vernon, Dunsinuir, Newcombe, Hartnagle, Leiser and Walbran, and Messrs. D. Spencer, W. Stoen, P. A. Redfern, Hibben, Challoner & Mitchell, Fletcher and Victoria Book and Stationery Company. Fancy dress, calico and poodle is permissible, but not compulsory.

—In the police court this morning Peter Weber, a seafaring man, was convicted of assaulting two Chinamen. Last night, while under the influence of liquor, Weber attacked a Chinaman on Store street and taking from him a pole, used in carrying baskets, broke his arm. Another Oriental, witnessing the assault, went to the rescue of his countryman, and received a severe blow on the head. Weber's career was brought to a close by the intervention of the police. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment on the one charge and six months on the other, the sentences to run concurrently. Another assault case, in which two Chinamen are implicated, was remanded until Tuesday. Two drunks were fined \$2.50 each.

—THE MASTER MECHANIC'S PURE TANK SOAP cleans and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free Sample on receipt of 2c. for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs., Montreal.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

After Tuesday All Drill Will Be Discontinued Until January 11th.

The following order has been issued by Lieut.-Colonel Hall, Fifth Regiment:

The following man, having been attested, will be taken on the strength from the date hereafter mentioned, and will assume the regimental number opposite his name: No. 254 G. Frederick Chubb, Dec. 16th.

The Adjutant will attend at camp hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22nd, for the purpose of passing recruits who are efficient into their respective companies.

Officers commanding companies will parade at office on Wednesday, the 4th of January, those men who were absent from the regimental parade of Tuesday last, the 15th, without furnishing an excuse.

After Tuesday, the 22nd inst., all drills will be discontinued until January 11th, 1904, when each company will parade on their respective drill nights.

Next office will be held on Wednesday, January 6th, 1904.

By Order, (Signed) D. B. MCCONNAN, Capt., Adjutant.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Three Hot Drinks: Tomato Bracer, Clam Cocktails, K. P. C. Wine. Try them

A Nice Present For Xmas

A Pair of Trousers or Fancy Vests

We have a fine selection in stock at SPECIAL PRICES UNTIL CHRISTMAS. Measures can be taken from an old garment. Call early.

PEDEN'S

34 Port St. Merchant Tailor.

The Paterson Shoe Co.'s Stores

Are You in Doubt What to Buy?

It's hard to decide sometimes what is best for Xmas presents. We suggest a pair of Slippers; nothing nicer; nothing more useful; nothing that will be more appreciated; nothing good that will cost you less. Hadn't you better give him or her a pair of slippers? Ladies' Slippers from 50c. up. Men's from 65c. up.

The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd.

A Question for To-day

Don't wait until the best has been selected. Early buyers have the advantage of better selections and better service. Everything is here now to your liking. Far in advance of all competition, this store stands pre-eminently in the first place for Holiday Shopping.

Dolls, Toys, Games in Profusion

The grandest collection of SANTA CLAUS Wares ever gathered together, and everything at our POPULAR PRICES.

HASTIE'S FAIR

77 Government Street.

Glove Certificates

When you wish to make the gift of a pair of gloves, you are confronted with the question of size and color. In nine cases out of ten you will select the wrong size, and in the case of a gift there is a certain delicacy about exchanging.

Our Glove Certificate

Will obviate all these troubles. We will furnish you with a certificate that will entitle the holder to one or more pairs of gloves. The recipient can call at our store, select the gloves wanted and have them fitted. A fine stock of gloves, for both ladies and gentlemen, and certificates issued in either case.

GEO. R. JACKSON,

57 Government Street

Choice Collection

FINE BOOKS.

We have dainty books in delicate bindings, Bibles and Prayer Books, and hundreds of Children's Books full of colored pictures.

Xmas Cards and Calendars

Just opened up. Large stock to choose from.

Games and Toys

In Great Variety.

POPE STATIONERY CO.

TEL. 271. Goods delivered now or at any time before Xmas.

Quebec St., JAMES BAY,

8-Roomed Cottage

All Modern Conveniences. Lot 60X120. FARMS FOR SALE. MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

P. R. Brown, Ltd.,

30 BROAD ST.

TREAT THE BOYS TO A Christmas Present

FOOTBALLS JNO. BARNESLEY & CO 115 GOVERNMENT ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On approved real estate security; low rate of interest. Apply to my solicitors, FELL & GREGORY, Victoria, B.C.

Richard Pickering.

Nestside

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE



Handkerchief Sale

To-Night, 7 till 10 p. m.

Tonight we mean to sell more Handkerchiefs than any other store in the city, for the simple reason that The Westside assortment is larger and the prices smaller.

SPECIAL XMAS BARGAINS

Handkerchiefs	Handkerchiefs
Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs for Ladies, extra fine. Regular values 25c. to 50c. each. TO-NIGHT	Ladies' Fine Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with fancy edge. Good value for the cash. TO-NIGHT
20c	25c
Handkerchiefs	Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, D. G. O. B. C. B. V. P. F. R. K. and J only. Regular values 25c. to 30c. each. TO-NIGHT	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Fancy Embroidered Boxes, with 1 Bottle of Choice Perfume and a Handkerchief Xmas Card. TO-NIGHT
15c	\$1.25

KID GLOVE SALE TO-NIGHT

The Xmas Gift that always brings a smile of pleasure to the recipient.

Kid Gloves	Suede Gloves
Ladies' Fine French Kid Gloves, in assorted colors; also lined Kid Gloves, with fur tops. Regular values \$1.25 to \$1.40 a pair. TO-NIGHT	Ladies' Fine French Suede Gloves, in Mode Beaver, Grey and Black. Although they are worth \$1.40 a pair they are yours TO-NIGHT
50c	75c

LADIES' HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR SALE

Cashmere Hose	Silk Vests
Ladies' Fast Black All Wool Cashmere Hose, plain or ribbed. Regular value 25c. and 30c. each. TO-NIGHT	Ladies' "Cortice" Silk Undervests, made-to-style, delicately trimmed at neck and shoulders. Regular value \$1.50 each. TO-NIGHT
25c	\$1.25

MEN'S FURNISHING SALE TO-NIGHT

THE HUTCHINSON CO., LD., VICTORIA.

SATURDAY Xmas Specials.

Japan Oranges, large box, 25c. to 35c. Naval Oranges, choice and fancy, per doz., from 25c. to 40c. Finest Manitoba Jersey Creamery Butter, pound blocks, 25c. Large Ontario Tested Eggs, per doz., 25c.

The Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd.

Phone 28. 29 and 41 Johnson Street.

The "West End" Grocery Co., Ltd.,

Phone 88. 42 Government Street.

Xmas Cakes!

Xmas Puddings!

Unsurpassable in quality, from 75c. each. Genuine Scotch Short-Bread, per 1 pound cake, 25c.

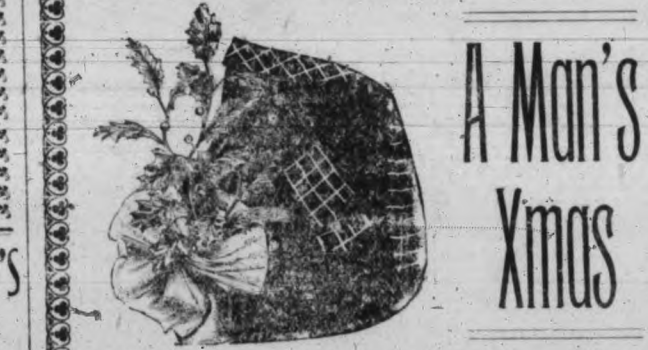
Crumpets! Crumpets!

Fresh every day, 20c. per doz.

London and Vancouver Bakeries,

25 GOVERNMENT ST. AND 73 FORT ST. D. W. HANBURY, Prop.

PHONE 3361.



COME to a Man's Store for a Man's Things.

We know what's right and correct, and we know what Men like.

Overcoats, Suits, White Dress Vests, Raincoats, Tuxedo Suits, Silk Umbrellas, Smoking Jackets, Dress Suits, Dressing Gowns.

Again we say: A Man's Store for a Man's Things.

Allen's Fit-Reform Wardrobe

73 Government Street.

...A Good Sheffield Carving Set...

Of Hand Forged Double Shear Steel.

Without Cases. With Cases.

Stag, 40-45-50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95-100-110-120-130-140-150-160-170-180-190-200-210-220-230-240-250-260-270-280-290-300-310-320-330-340-350-360-370-380-390-400-410-420-430-440-450-460-470-480-490-500-510-520-530-540-550-560-570-580-590-600-610-620-630-640-650-660-670-680-690-700-710-720-730-740-750-760-770-780-790-800-810-820-830-840-850-860-870-880-890-900-910-920-930-940-950-960-970-980-990-1000-1010-1020-1030-1040-1050-1060-1070-1080-1090-1100-1110-1120-1130-1140-1150-1160-1170-1180-1190-1200-1210-1220-1230-1240-1250-1260-1270-1280-1290-1300-1310-1320-1330-1340-1350-1360-1370-1380-1390-1400-1410-1420-1430-1440-1450-1460-1470-1480-1490-1500-1510-1520-1530-1540-1550-1560-1570-1580-1590-1600-1610-1620-1630-1640-1650-1660-1670-1680-1690-1700-1710-1720-1730-1740-1750-1760-1770-1780-1790-1800-1810-1820-1830-1840-1850-1860-1870-1880-1890-1900-1910-1920-1930-1940-1950-1960-1970-1980-1990-2000-2010-2020-2030-2040-2050-2060-2070-2080-2090-2100-2110-2120-2130-2140-2150-2160-2170-2180-2190-2200-2210-2220-2230-2240-2250-2260-2270-2280-2290-2300-2310-2320-2330-2340-2350-2360-2370-2380-2390-2400-2410-2420-2430-2440-2450-2460-2470-2480-2490-2500-2510-2520-2530-2540-2550-2560-2570-2580-2590-2600-2610-2620-2630-2640-2650-2660-2670-2680-2690-2700-2710-2720-2730-2740-2750-2760-2770-2780-2790-2800-2810-2820-2830-2840-2850-2860-2870-2880-2890-2900-2910-2920-2930-2940-2950-2960-2970-2980-2990-3000-3010-3020-3030-3040-3050-3060-3070-3080-3090-3100-3110-3120-3130-3140-3150-3160-3170-3180-3190-3200-3210-3220-3230-3240-3250-3260-3270-3280-3290-3300-3310-3320-3330-3340-3350-3360-3370-3380-3390-3400-3410-3420-3430-3440-345

Genuine Ebony Goods

French Importation, stamped. See our line of these goods in Dressing Cases, Toilet and Manicure Articles, and let us quote you prices.

JOHN COCHRANE
CHEMIST.
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION.

W. JONES,
Dominion Government Auctioneer.
Will Hold Next Sale

TO-NIGHT

At Mart, 55 Broad Street, 8 p. m.

Furniture and Effects

W. JONES, Auctioneer.
Phone 204.

SHORT NOTICE SALE.

AUCTION

I am instructed by Mrs. Trace to sell at 245 Johnson street (near Cook).

Tuesday, 22nd December 2 p.m.

VALUABLE AND ALMOST NEW FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Couch, Oak Centre Table, Easel, Rattan Rockers and Chairs, Occasional Chairs, Drop-head Sewing Machine, Oak Rockers, Pictures, Lace Curtains, Pairs, Blinds, Dining Extension Table, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Crochery, Glassware, Oak Bedroom Suite, White Enamelled Dresser and Washstand, Enamelled Brass Bedstead, Dominion Wire Mattresses, Hair Top Mattresses, Rattan, Tapestry Pillows, Toilet Sets, Spread, Feather Pillows, Steel Cooking Range, with Warming Closet, Cullinif Utensils, Lawn Mower, Garden Hose, Teat, Garden Tools, etc.

2 Doz. Hens.

This is a prettily furnished cock, and will be on view Monday 2 to 4 p. m.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

MR. MACGOWAN'S CHARGES.

To the Editor:—With reference to the statement made by Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan in the legislature upon myself, and which may have made a false impression in certain quarters, allow me the privilege of your paper to briefly reply. I had deep sympathy for him in his loss, and thought time would enable him to interpret the facts in their true light. On account of the publicity his remarks have gained, especially those made in the provincial legislature, which were in part published in the daily press, and at the request of my friends who have urged me from the first to make public the facts, I reluctantly reply.

Medical men are slow to rise in self-defence. Abuse and praise are our common inheritance, and give us little thought. So long as Mr. Macgowan continued to talk in his unreasonably vindictive manner, it carried with it its own condemnation and gave us little concern. I would not have deigned to reply now had he not carried it into the domain of politics, with the vain hope of gaining a cowardly advantage.

Why did Mr. Macgowan not call for a post-mortem examination, or a coroner's inquest in connection with the case referred to? Why did he not endeavor to obtain the facts of the case. The truth is he has jumped at conclusions, has gone around talking unreasonably, while ignorant of the fundamental facts in connection with the case. He has gone down to the Capital and taken advantage of the protection given a member of the legislature, to make statements which are absolutely false. His own sons talked to him and vainly endeavored to persuade him to be reasonable. They asked me to attend the funeral to show the public that no hard feelings existed. I have absolutely nothing to cover up, and invite the fullest inquiry. A detailed history was kept of the case by trained nurses from first to last. This history is in my possession, and may be perused by any person desiring to know the facts. It contains the minutest details of treatment, and shows how persistently my partner and I together, with other consultants, endeavored to combat the disease. One would have thought that when the second operation demonstrated that the abdominal cavity did not contain a drop of pus, that Mr. Macgowan would have been satisfied; but no, all he seems capable of is of appreciating that the deceased was and is not. No person sympathetic with Mr. Macgowan and family in their foreboding more than I, but great as the loss is, it should not eliminate discretion. Four doctors were present during the operation besides myself, and two of them complimented me at its close on the thoroughness of my work. During the last two days of my illness, five doctors besides myself saw him, and we did all that human skill could do to save him.

For the benefit of those who wish to inquire I will give the names of the above doctors: Present during the operation—Drs. Hall, McInnes, McQueen and W. R. McKinnon. Present in consultation—Drs. Hall, Davie, Burnett and Munro.

If Mr. Macgowan wishes, fair and just inquiry, why not get the opinions of those men? They are the only parties competent to express an opinion. If the decisions of

E. J. WALL.

SOMETHING USE FOR COLD WEATHER.

We are now demonstrating the value of Cowan's Chocolate and Ice-cream. This will help to keep the blood in circulation. Please call in and try a cup whilst waiting for the car.

A CHOICE LOT OF FRESH POP CORN JUST RECEIVED.

Windsor Grocery Company
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
GOVERNMENT STREET.

the medical men associated with the case are not trustworthy, why not have the evidence laid before our provincial judges? All I ask for is British justice, and I am satisfied that the members of the B. C. legislature will not be influenced by Mr. Macgowan's statements when they know the truth. This is the first and only death I have ever had in connection with an operation. If Mr. Macgowan can find any surgeon who has done the amount of work I have without a single death, I would be pleased to know of it. He is referred to the sanatorium in Vancouver as a slaughter house. I will leave the public to judge from the following facts:—Two hundred patients have been admitted to Burrard Sanatorium since its opening ten months ago, and out of that large number we have only four deaths to report. One from spinal meningitis, two from cancer of the stomach, and one the case in point. What epithet could he find severe enough to designate the other hospitals of the province, whose death rate doubles and triples that of the sanatorium? Our death rate at the Royal Provincial Jubilee hospital, Victoria, was 7.29 per cent. last year, and the preceding year was 8.45 per cent. Macgowan will be hard enough to recognize the legislative hall. The medical and surgical staff of the Jubilee hospital, Victoria, are absolutely beyond question, and that hospital stands recognized as one of the leading institutions in America. The death rate in the best equipped hospital in Canada today, that of the Royal Victoria, Montreal, averages 7 per cent. per annum. In the face of these facts, surely Mr. Macgowan will be hard enough to recognize his statements and make a public apology. The Burrard Sanatorium has flourished beyond our most sanguine expectations, in spite of his gross, somewhat hysterical, misrepresentations. The public of Vancouver have paid no attention to his remarks, nor yet will the legislature when they have learned the truth. The most ardent supporters of the institution are to be found among the patients who have partaken of its benefits.

With reference to Mr. Macgowan's statements regarding my work in Chemainus, and in which he made serious accusations, I will now reply. I am glad he referred to my work in Chemainus; I am proud of my work there. If the gentleman will take the trouble to look up the records of Chemainus general hospital during my not year in charge he will find that the death rate was only 1.13 per cent. I would like to point to approach that standard. Let me state a few facts, during my three years in charge of the hospital and work at Chemainus, I did not lose a single case through an operation, although I have been forced to attempt the removal of several patients with only nurses to assist. Seventy-five patients were treated in Chemainus general hospital during my last year in charge, with only a single death, and that death was due to a serious accident following typhoid fever, in which no operation was performed. I think that even Mr. Macgowan will admit that a good record, especially when he considers the class of injuries we get from sawmills and logging camps. Chemainus general hospital was erected six months after I began practice there, and not a single patient requiring a major operation left the district while I was in charge. Everyone of them was operated upon by me and several from my district, and all without a single fatality. Surely Mr. Macgowan will admit that a good record. When I resigned my charge there, the following resolution was voted upon at the annual meeting and carried, as it states itself, unanimously, and applause:

Resolution:
"Chemainus, B. C., Feb. 12th, 1902.
"Robt. Teiford, Esq., M. D., CHY:
"Dear Sir:—I have pleasure in informing you that at the regular annual meeting of the Chemainus general hospital, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. T. R. Elliott, seconded by Mr. Jno. Keenleyside, was carried unanimously with great applause: That the members of this corporation hereby express their high appreciation of the service that you have rendered to the hospital since you came among us, and to tender you as you have resigned your position heretofore best wishes for your success in whatever field you may in future work."
"Yours truly,"
"(Signed) LEWIS G. HILL,
"Secretary."

The above resolution was moved and seconded by two of the directors of Chemainus general hospital and spoken to by a third, who eulogized me to the utmost for my efficient work. By the way, two former directors of Chemainus hospital are now residents of Vancouver, and for the convenience of those who desire the information, I will give their addresses: Mr. H. A. Hamell, who was storekeeper in Chemainus during my residence there, and now has charge of Mr. Desbriest's store in Mr. Pleasant's Mr. W. H. Higgins, of Melville street, president of the B. C. Engineers' Association.

He referred to a patient I operated upon in Chemainus, and said that I had destroyed the arm removed before Dr. Frank Hall had a chance to see it. This is an absolute falsehood. The arm was removed through the night to save the man's life, with his full consent. We telegraphed to Victoria for doctors, but could not get an engine to bring them up. We telephoned to Duncan, but could not get a doctor there. The arm had been smashed to the elbow between rollers; spreading gangrene had set in, and was fast approaching the body. The patient chafed at our delay in attempting to secure another doctor, and said he did not want any other doctor, but to let us risk my reputation and life to eradicate the disease from his body and to save his life, and Mr. Editor, I would do a similar thing again if I got in the same position. I know of three leading surgeons in Ontario who have lost their lives during the past six years in their endeavors to save cases of a similar nature. I would rather have a clear conscience than be an M. P. P. and abuse the privilege of the legislative chamber by slandering citizens. I will never as long as I practice my noble profession allow a human being to die to save my reputation. Dr. Perry arrived from Duncan the next morning a few hours after the operation. I kept the arm for him to examine. The first word he said on looking at it was, "You just got that off in time, old boy." He advised me to burn the arm at once. I said no; Dr. Jones or F. Hall may be up on the noon train and I would like them to see it. Neither of them arrived, so I burned the arm that afternoon. Dr. Frank Hall arrived the next day. He had been sent for unknown to me and my patient's consent. Dr. Perry that evening on returning to Victoria, and told him the same as he had told me. I have a letter in my possession at the present time from Dr. Perry telling me of his interview with Dr. Hall, and giving Dr. Hall's opinions.

CUTLERY

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

CARVERS

In cases and not cases.

Table Knives, Scissors, Razors, Pocket Knives, At all prices; also hardware of every description.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.,
Corner Yates and Broad Sts.,
Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Macgowan may see it any day by calling at my office. If he does not wish to come himself, send some reputable person and I will show it with pleasure. The Burrard Sanatorium statistics, together with the records of Chemainus general hospital, will prove without the shadow of a doubt to any unprejudiced man that Mr. Macgowan's remarks at Victoria are absolutely unparaphrased.

Mr. Macgowan has carried on the war thus far, and I now demand the fullest investigation possible. I care not by whom it is conducted. All I ask for is the privilege of presenting my side of the case. If Mr. Macgowan refuses to grant this reasonable request and persists in making his accusations under the protection afforded him by a member of the legislature, I will leave it to any fair-minded man if he is not following a course unworthy of a representative of the people of the province. I will not attempt to defend his attacks upon my partner, Dr. Ernest Hall, Dr. Hall has been in practice for 18 years, is known from one end of this province to the other, and all the spleen Mr. Macgowan can vent upon him will have no effect upon his reputation.

Thanking you in advance, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space, and wishing you success for justice.

R. TELFORD, M. D.
Vancouver, Dec. 19th.

Under the Russian law Heilfews cannot buy nor sell real estate.

BORN.

LAING—At Nelson, on Dec. 15th, the wife of F. W. Laing, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

HASWELL-KINMOND—At Vancouver, on Dec. 17th, by Rev. C. H. M. Gifford, Mr. Elliot A. A. Haswell and Miss P. Kinmond.

MOORE-CROCKER—At Vancouver, on Dec. 15th, by Rev. C. H. M. Gifford, William H. Moore and Miss Alice Crocker.

DIED.

GILLES—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. G. Meade, New Westminster, on the 18th inst., Edith, beloved wife of George F. Gilles, of Shawinigan Lake, aged 50 years, and a native of England.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 3.15 p. m. from the residence of W. B. Hall, 54 King's road, and at 3.45 from St. John's church.

Friends please accept this intimation.

HENRY—At Nelson, on Dec. 15th, W. P. Henry, of Toronto.

Regimental Band

Drill Hall Concert

BASKETBALL

J. B. A. vs. Victoria West

TO-NIGHT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A lady requires mother's help, and to take part care of children; good home (city). Apply 1 Richardson.

WANTED—Mother's general assistant or nursery governess (Victoria West); good wages. Apply 1 Richardson.

REQUIRED—An experienced nurse maid for baby 5 months old; good wages (city). 1 Richardson.

MARRIAGE DIRECTORY—Free to all. Pay when married. New plan; send no money. For particulars address H. A. Horton, Dept. 349, Toronto, Mich.

\$40 REWARD—I will add \$20 to the reward of \$20 offered by Mr. Burton for evidence leading to conviction of party who stole holly trees from his grounds, if evidence convicts also party who has stolen spruce trees from Stadacona. No doubt the thief is one and the same person. C. T. Dupont.

FOUND—Purse, cor. Fort and Government. "P." Times.

A STUDENT wishes a teacher in botany, pharmacy and chemistry. Address Student, Times Office.

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH WARD

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman at the forthcoming election, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

B. S. ODDY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of the undermentioned warrant of execution and writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I have seized and will offer the same, or a sufficient portion thereof, for sale at public auction in front of my office at the Court House, Bastion street, on Wednesday next, Dec. 23rd, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the shares standing in the name of Hugh Grieve on the books of the Roberts-Kitchener Mines, Limited, located on Mount Richards, near Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, B. C.

Warrant of execution issued out of the County Court at Vancouver in an action, Marion Patterson v. Hugh Grieve, for the sum of \$152.62 and costs.

Warrant of execution issued out of the County Court at Victoria in an action, Turner, Beeton & Company, Ltd. v. Hugh Grieve, for the sum of \$468.68 and costs.

Writ of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court at Vancouver in an action, Jos. Tasse-Clear Company, Ltd. v. Hugh Grieve, for the sum of \$201.73 and costs.

Particulars of the Roberts-Kitchener Mines, Limited, can be obtained from the secretary of the company at the city office, No. 18 Troughton avenue, Victoria, B. C.

F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff for the County of Victoria.
Dec. 18th, 1903.

LEE & FRASER

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

\$2,500.00

Will purchase a lovely Five-Roomed Cottage, Beacons Hill, sewer connection, electric light, H. & C. water, etc., etc.

APPLY 9 AND 11 TROUNCE AVENUE.

FOR SALE CITY LOTS \$100 EACH.

On monthly instalments, \$1000 each (interest 4 per cent. only). Best of soil. Apply.

B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd.,
40 Government Street.

..Money to Loan..

In sums from \$250.00 to \$25,000.00 to suit, without delay, with least expense and at lowest rates.

A. W. JONES, 28 Fort Street.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors,

And All Kinds of Building Material, Go to

THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.

MILLS, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

UNTIL XMAS

WE ARE GIVING

10 Per Cent.

DISCOUNT ON ALL BOYS' Suits and Overcoats

All New Goods and of Guaranteed Qualities.

W. & J. WILSON

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers, 83 Government St.

The Mayoralty

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I beg to announce that I am a candidate for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence at the coming election.

CHAS. E. REDFERN.

THE MAYORALTY

To the Electors of the City of Victoria.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I beg to announce that I will be a candidate at the coming election for the office of Alderman for the ensuing year, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence at the coming election.

JAMES A. DOUGLAS.
Fairfield road.

To the Electors of South Ward.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I beg to announce that I will be a candidate at the coming election for the office of Alderman for the ensuing year, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence at the coming election.

J. SEARS.
PHONE 8742.
61-63 YATES STREET.

BIG HORN BRAND

REGISTERED

..Union Made..

Overalls, Jumpers, Jackets, Pants, Shirts, Waiters' Aprons, Cooks' Aprons, Carpenters' Aprons, Mackinaws, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Factory, Bastion Square,

TURNER, BEETON & Co., Ltd.

Wholesale Merchants, Victoria, B. C.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

In Great Variety, at

STEWART'S

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS, Cor. Yates and Blighard Sts.

VERY FINE OLD LIQUEUR Scotch Whisky

JAMES WATSON & CO. LTD.

SCOTCH WHISKY

DUNDEE

WATSON'S

FOR

PURITY, QUALITY, VALUE.

SOLE AGENTS

.. HUDSON'S BAY CO. ..

Christmas Times.

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.



ANGELS ANNOUNCING THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

Amid Frost and Snow

Lost in the Mountains on Christmas Day, 1858.

BY D. W. H.

(All Rights Reserved.)

Poor naked wretches, wherever you are,
That ride the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads and unfed
sides,
Your cold and window-raggedness, defend
you
From seasons such as these?

—Shakespeare.

The holiday season of 1858 found the people of the Fraser river town of Yale ill-prepared to face the rigors of a severe winter. Cold weather, which had set in unusually early, found many of the inhabitants still living in tents, and few occupied dwellings that were comfortable or storm and frost-defying. The lower river was closed by a sharp frost on the day of December, and communication with the outer world, except by those who chose to risk their lives by walking over the ice, was suspended. Supplies were scarce and high, and long before Christmas Day arrived people began to talk dismally of the prospects of a famine in the prime necessities. When the day before Christmas dawned the absence of the where-withal for a comfortable dinner was seriously discussed. There was no poultry in town; but at Hedges' wayside house, some four miles up the Little Canyon, it was known that there was a small flock of hens and two geese that had been specially fattened for the festive occasion. It was more in a spirit of adventure than anything else that four of us young fellows, Lambert, Talbot, Nixon and myself, proposed to tramp over the mountain trail to Hedges' and purchase half-a-dozen of his birds for our tables. We started about 2 o'clock on the day before Christmas. The snow, which was about two feet deep on the townsite, gradually increased in depth as we ascended the trail until we reached the summit, where the snow was four feet, rendering locomotion exceedingly difficult. It took us till 6 o'clock to reach Hedges', a trip that was usually made in one and one-half hours. We were completely exhausted when we came in sight of the smoke from the rude chimney, and saw the welcome glare of a light in the window as a beacon for belated travelers.

A great fire of logs blazed on the spacious hearth, emitting a glare and warmth that was especially pleasant to the half-frozen tramps. Purchasers from Yale. A few drops of oil-burner, followed by a bountiful repast of pork and beans, warmed over for our entertainment, put all in an excellent humor, and although the wind raged without and the windows rattled and the snow was piled in great drifts against the building, the scene within was animated and cheerful. Gathered at the home of Hedges were several miners who had that day come in over reported severe cold and heavy snowfall all along the line of the river. They had experienced great hardships in the walk down from Spuzzan. Several had abandoned their small stocks of provisions that they packed on their backs, and in one or two instances blankets and cooking utensils had been thrown away in the anxiety of the wayworn and half-dead men to reach a place of shelter.

All these, together with our contingent from Yale, were gathered about the blazing hearth, up that Christmas Eve, awaiting the chances for reaching Yale on the morrow. The landlord declared that it would be a physical impossibility for any person to pass up or down the river until the storm had abated; but we Yalies did not argue with him. We told him that we had promised to return to Yale by noon on Christmas Day with some of his fowls, and that we intended to start in the morning for home in any event, for I had a suspicion that Hedges in discouraging our leaving, was anxious to gain us as guests until he had milked us of our last coin. He offered to sell five fowls and one goose at \$4 apiece. We closed with the offer, and the birds were duly slaughtered and became our property. In the morning the storm still raged. The cold was intense. The building was almost buried in snow, which lay three feet on the level at the river brink. This meant six feet on the summit, and enormous drifts everywhere, but in spite of these obstacles we four foolish young men proposed to start for home with the birds, after an early breakfast. Several old and experienced miners remonstrated with us; but in vain. We were determined to go. One gray-haired prospector likened us to a lot of silly geese, and another said we ought to be sent to an asylum for idiots to have our heads examined. Another produced a tape line, and with a solemn expression on his grim face proposed to measure us.

"What for?" asked one of our party. "I'm a carpenter out of a job," he said, "and I shall begin to make four coffins the moment you pass out of sight, so that when you are brought back stiff and stark there will be nice, comfortable shells to put you in. Bill here (pointing to his mate) will proceed to dig four graves, as soon as the storm is over."

We all laughed heartily, but chaff and entreaties were futile. We obstinate young fellows, discarding all advice, shouldered the poultry and proceeded to pick our way up the mountain side, intending to follow a zigzag trail. The snow was faded deep, and as we advanced it grew deeper. We broke our way through several heavy flocks of snow, and piling it in fantastic shapes and drifts on all sides. Before we were well out of sight of the cabin the trail had vanished, and every landmark by which under other circumstances we might have been regained was gone too. I looked at my watch. We had started at eight o'clock, and it was now eleven.

We had not made, according to my calculation, a mile, besides we had no compass, and being off the trail it was impossible to tell whether we were going north or south. We floundered on through the snow, which grew deeper and deeper as we ascended the mountain. Sometimes one of the party would step into a hole and disappear for a few moments. We would all stop, and having hauled him out would press on again in the hope soon of recovering the lost trail. The cold grew sharper and the wind fiercer. We were fairly well wrapped in woollens. There was one fur coat in the party, and the wearer of it, young Talbot, who was not at all robust, seemed to feel the cold more keenly than the other three. Several times he paused as if unable to proceed; but we called him and chafed him and coaxed him, until he was glad to proceed. Another hour passed in the senseless effort to overcome the relentless forces of nature, and by that time we were four as completely used up and pent-up men who ever tried to scale a mountain in the midst of a howling snowstorm. The thermometer standing at 20° or under zero, Talbot, at last sank in a drift, gasping for breath and weeping from exhaustion. We dug him out with our hands, and he tried to rise; but his strength was spent.

"Boys," he moaned, as he sank down again, "I am done. I can go no further. Leave me here. My fur may keep me warm until you can get help; but, at any rate, save yourselves if you can. I am not afraid to die; but I would rather not die on Christmas day with my boots on."

"Fiddlesticks," cried I. "What nonsense to talk of dying. We are all right. Only make another effort and we'll be at the summit. After that it will be all down hill and dead easy."

Talbot shook his head sadly, and continued, "Promise me you won't let me die with my boots on." Tears sprang from his eyes, and those on his cheeks. He lay helpless and inanimate in the snow. Lambert and Nixon were strong and sturdy young men and as brave as lions; but they were greatly disheartened at the condition of our wretched companion. Besides, like me, they suffered severely from the cold which had grown more intense as we proceeded. All wished that we had listened to the postulations of the people at the time, but it was too late now for regrets—there was only room for action. Something must be done quickly or all would perish. We divested ourselves of our packs, casting the fowls from us as if we valued never to see another goose or chicken so long as we might live. The fowls sank in the new-fallen snow, and that sank them no more, and with them disappeared the where-withal for a grand Christmas dinner which we were taking to our friends at Yale.

While we deliberated as to the best course to pursue, for it was difficult to retrace our steps as it was to proceed, the snow having obliterated our footprints, a sudden cry from Lambert attracted my attention. Pointing to Talbot he exclaimed:

"He has fallen asleep! Wake him up in God's name, or he'll freeze to death!"

We seized Talbot and stood him on his feet. He was limp and helpless, and fell over again; his eyes were half-closed and his breathing was so faint that when I put my face against his lips I could scarcely detect the slightest evidence that life still abode in that tired body. We rubbed his face, hands and ears with snow. Lambert and Nixon called him by name and begged him to speak. We pounded him on the back and stood him up again; but although he began to show faint signs of awakening, he was so far gone that he could not raise foot or finger to help himself. While this was going on I hurriedly broke a few dead limbs from a pine, and clearing the snow from the roots of an upturned tree produced a match-box, and with the aid of a knife, with which I made some kindling, soon had a small fire burning. To this fire we hurried Talbot, and then sheltered the roots of the tree from the fierce blasts of wind. By dint of rubbing and pounding and the assistance of a few drops of a cordial, common knowledge as it is, B. B. Company, Talbot shortly revived and shook off his desire to slumber, but he was very weak and kept calling on his mother, who was thousands of miles away. The exertion we put forth to restore Talbot had put us aglow, and we resolved to keep the fire up and remain under the shelter of the fallen tree until the storm abated.

"By Jove," said Lambert, "why didn't we think of it before? If we had kept those chickens we might have had a roasting Christmas dinner after all. We might have cooked them at this fire."

But it was too late. We searched, but could not find the first feather. So we tightened our belts, consulted our flasks and tobacco pouches and sat down by the fire. Talbot having become rested by this time showed no signs of falling asleep, but he was very weak and dependent.

About 2 o'clock the snow ceased to fall, and the wind gradually fell from a roaring blast to a gentle whisper, and then died away altogether. Towards the south the sky, which for two or three days had presented a hard, steel aspect, seemed to darken. Presently great heavy masses of clouds stole slowly along the eastern horizon, the cold lessened and the temperature rose rapidly. Then we knew that a Chinook wind had set in, that the back of the cold weather was broken and that if we could but regain the lost trail we should be saved!

It was now 4 o'clock in the afternoon. We had been on eight hours, and night was coming on rapidly. I began to fear that we were little nearer our goal than when we started, and I saw no other prospect than being obliged to remain where we were all night. I tightened my belt another hole, and was in the act of retracing my steps when—what was the sound that fell upon my ears and sent a thrill of joy through my tired and aching frame? Is it the ring of a woodman's axe echoing through the canyon? I asked myself. I listened intently, and soon my doubting heart supplied the answer. It was only the beat of a woodpecker's bill on the hollow trunk of a tree. I turned away with a feeling of heartiness at the prospect of passing the night without food or shelter. My mind was filled with apprehension lest the delicate constitution of Talbot should succumb to the exposure. As I prepared to return to the fire another and more familiar sound reached me. My heart almost stood still as I paused to listen. Then there broke full upon my ear the deep bay of a dog! It rolled up from the valley and reverberated through the rocky depths, disturbing the awful stillness of the forest and imparting to me hope and confidence at the prospect of a rescue. I drew my revolver from the belt and fired five charges. I then listened to the reports as they echoed through the forest and died away in the distance. Then—oh! thrice welcome sound! Never in all my life did a human voice seem so sweet in my ears as that which I heard utter almost at my very feet.

COO-EE! COO-EE!

I must have "Coo-ee'd" in response, because again I heard clear, and full and distinct a man's voice as he shouted: "Where are ye, boys?"

"Here," I cried, "this way."

In another moment a great mastiff broke through an enormous drift and barked loudly as if to encourage us, my companions having by this time become apprised that help was at hand.

Talbot rose to his feet in his excitement and tried to call, but his voice died away, and he could not utter a word. He tried again and again, until his vocal chords at last limbered up and he managed to burst the bonds of silence. His excitement had imposed upon him, and emitted a long resonant:

COO-EE! COO-EE!

We shouted again and again, and soon from the foot of the mountain there came back the answering call of the voice. The mastiff leaped as if with gratification at having found us, and led the way down the mountain side. We plunged through snow that reached to our armpits, following the dog, and in a short time we came in sight of a large cabin with smoke curling from an ample chimney. As we approached a number of men came out to greet us. I paused to look and rubbed my eyes. "Is this a dream? Where are we anyhow? No, it cannot be. This is not Hedges' surely!" I asked of one of the men, as we drew near.

"That's just what it is, sonny," replied the man.

Hedges advanced and offered me his great fat hand. "I didn't expect to see you silly boys alive again," he said, "and I ought to have tied you up before I let you go in the storm. Come in anyhow and have something, and then join us in our Christmas dinner, which is just about ready. You must be hungry."

The "carpenter out of a job" scanned us closely from head to foot, and then said, "Well, I'll be darned. It's just my luck. I'm out just fifty dollars on your coffins."

Everyone laughed at this rally, and few besides ourselves understood how nearly our obstinacy and self-conceit had brought us to the "narrow home."

So we went inside and accepted the landlord's "something," and about five o'clock we sat down to a roast of fowls and goose, and spent a jolly evening. Two days afterwards we reached Yale, where we had been given up for lost.

But the best of the tale remains to be told. It was ascertained by Hedges, who saw where we made our fire, and reported to our friends in town, much to our annoyance and confusion, that in all our wanderings and floundering we had never been more than a quarter of a mile from the inn, having walked around in a circle after we lost the trail!



It takes hard rubbing to get cooked starch into a fabric because cooking starch increases the size of its particles or cells fourfold.

Celluloid Starch soaks into the fabric in its raw state, fills the little spaces and is then enlarged by the heat of the iron—making the surface perfectly smooth and leaving the fabric thoroughly stiffened.

It gives greater beauty and longer life to your linen.

Your grocer can supply it if you insist.

Celluloid Starch
Never Sticks—Requires no Cooking.
The Best Starch Works, Limited, Toronto, Canada.

GAY LITTLE BOYS OF THE YUKON

Through the short days of the long winter time Dawson is full of the laughter and shouts of little boys; little boys with cheeks as red as apples and eyes like the northern stars. Little boys clad in furs and with their legs very fat indeed from the numerous stockings they wear, big gauntleted gloves on wee hands, funny caps, fur lined, that cover all their heads save for the glimpes of face, and with felt shoes or moccasins on swift little feet; little boys who have not a care in all the whole broad world, but who chatter and laugh from morning until night, their hands never still, their feet never still. The keen biting air fills them with vigor and running, jumping, leaping, as they always are, the blood rushes through their little bodies, making them warm and healthy and strong; and, as health means happiness, perhaps there is no place in the world where, for its size, there are more happy little boys than in the Yukon valley.

As soon as the first frost begins you may see them out with their dogs, beautiful, gentle-eyed collies, great black hounds, graceful setters, huge Newfoundlanders, or the special dog of the Yukon—the Malamute—some of whose ancestors were wolves not very long ago, and who have handed down to their progeny the fox eyes, the sharp ears, the lean body, but above all, the weird "singling" voice which whistles and sings right long, driving sleep quite away from anyone who hears it for the first time, though the little people of Dawson, a great many of whom were born there, are quite accustomed to the howling and pay no attention whatever. The Malamutes, though perhaps not very lovable dogs, are the best drivers of any, and very fortunate is the boy who has one to pull his sled in the winter time.

At the very first suggestion of winter the boys begin to train their pets. This is a little difficult. At first it seems almost impossible to get them to pay the slightest attention to the "mush" and the "gee" and the "haw." The little masters are very tired, and the dogs are surly and frightened, standing stock still, their tails between their legs, or lying down heavily and refusing to be coaxed up. At such times the only ones who seem to thoroughly enjoy the state of affairs are the fat little puppies, whose turn will come next year, but who, just now, are absolutely free from care and wild with play. If they see a good opportunity they will make a dash for the rope of the cart, and, dragging it from their master's hand, will run as fast and as hard as they can, though they never get very far. By the time the snow comes, however, the little boys, with the help of someone older, have broken their dogs to the sleds. The collies seem to enjoy it more than any of the other dogs. When they have once learned and are ready in harness they are wild to be off. As soon as their master is ready and has shouted "mush," away they run with all their might, barking with delight every foot of the way, uphill or down. But it will be a long time before a Supreme or Mr. Malamute will see an old friend across the street, and if so, good-bye to discipline. Not all the "gees" and "haws" in all the world will stop him until he has dashed across the road, upsetting his small master in a snow heap incidentally, and renewed his old acquaintance; or if, instead of a friend

it is an enemy, and an enemy also in harness, there is a very bad mix up, and it takes some time before order is restored. But the sledges are so low that they can be turned around in a minute, and simply another occasion for merriment. A laugh is the nearest thing to the little Yalies' lips in any way.

There is a hill in the central part of Dawson, and on any day in winter it is crowded with little boys with sleds. Down they come, one after another, four or five on a sledge perhaps, and a little girl tucked in somewhere, and maybe a puppy holding on by his teeth. Of course, a load like this falls half-way down or at the end or maybe before they are fairly off. But, bundled up as they are, they feel no hard knocks, and are up in a minute, screaming with the fun of it, to pile on again and start off once more. Every few minutes a vehicle of some kind goes by—one of the "company's" huge expresses, a heavy wood sledge, a funny watering cart covered with icicles, and the little store burning away merrily to keep the water melted. Almost any sort of sledge is madly welcomed, and for the space of a few minutes the hill is deserted, while the little boys rush into the street, reach the sledge, whose driver has good naturedly stopped, clamber to the seat, hang over the sides, cling to the runners, in fact fill the sledge to overflowing, until it looks exactly as though a score of little brownies had swooped down upon it, such gay, laughing little fellows, that the driver forgets his horses to watch their merry faces and laugh with them. There is only one sort of vehicle which is very contemptuously ignored, and that is the Northwest Mounted Police sledge, driven by a convict, a constable, with his revolver in his belt, perched on the seat beside him.

Every day some of the Dawson little boys walk out towards Ogilvie bridge, that spans the famous Klondike river, to get a ride on the incoming stages. The road winds around at the foot of a great perpendicular, rocky bluff, and the wind blows here day in and day out, summer and winter alike. But the boys do not mind it. The merry bells jingle long before the great six-seated sledge comes in sight, but presently it looms in view. The drivers, fur-coated, are sitting "on the high seat," the passengers are "hidden under their wraps, and the horses are perfectly white with frost. On the back, where the mail bags are, the little boys clamber, and away they go towards Dawson, well repaid, as they think, for a long walk in the wind.

There are only a few days when the little apple-faced boys are better in the cabin, and even those days are charming; for there is corn to pop over the red-hot heaters, and apples to eat from the warm store-room. And, when the night comes, they sit very close to mother's knee and, their big eyes bright, they listen to the Christmas tales that she tells them. Outside the wind howls and the Malamutes wail, but the little chaps draw very close to mother, feeling delightfully secure and warm. Later, if they wake in the night, they can hear the sitting-room fire snapping gaily, and out through the curtains they can catch glimpses of a fair, white landscape that the moon makes bright as day. And there is nothing but charm in it for the little wakened boy, who finds his health and his happiness in the cold that older people complain of so bitterly, when, perhaps, they have no right, for there are millions of acres of sun-kissed land where they might live if they pleased, and it is only the little people born and bred in the frost-bound country who can expect to love it.

And love it they do, especially at Christmas time, when the air is full of the sound of sledge bells, and a million stars come out to light the great valley. And, in the hush of the night, the great Aurora shakes her fringe of rainbow beams across the wonderful vault above, until we feel as though we were in a fairy world of wonder; and perhaps even the wisest of us can well understand the little boy who, when asked if Santa Claus ever came to the Yukon, replied, almost piteously:

"Why, didn't you know? Santa Claus lives here."—N. de Bertrand Lugin in London Ladies' Field.

Municipal Election 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in order to qualify as voters at the forthcoming municipal election, either as license holders or householders, such persons are required during the month of December to make and file with the City Clerk, at the County Court Judge, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court, Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, the statutory declaration provided by the "Municipal Elections Act." This declaration may be made before Mr. W. W. Northcott, City Assessor, who is a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Victoria, at his office, City Hall.

Assessed real estate owners are not required to make this declaration.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 18th, 1903.

"Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1901."

Notice is hereby given that John McSweeney, of No. 81 Dufferin street, in the City of Victoria, carrying on business as a grocer at No. 177 Douglas street, in the same city, has by assignment bearing date the 3rd day of December, 1903, pursuant to the above Act, assigned all his personal property, real estate, credits and effects which may be seized and sold under execution, unto Arthur Brencley, of No. 120 Belleville street, in the same city, commission-merchant.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1903.
YATES & JAY,
22 Station St., Victoria,
Solicitors for the Assignee.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we, Hannah Wall and William A. Smith, carrying on business as Grocers under the name of The Windsor Grocery Company, on the premises Nos. 19 and 21 Government street, intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, for a license to sell spirituous liquors upon the said premises, in quantities of not less than a repeated pint bottle at any one time to any one person, not to be consumed upon the said premises.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1903.
HANNAH WALL,
WILLIAM A. SMITH.



UNCOMMON WEATHER

BRINGS COLDS AND GRIPPE.

It is just a common cold, people say, there's no danger in that. Admitting their statement, then there are uncommon colds, colds which are dangerous; for many a fatal sickness begins with a cold. If we could tell the common cold from the uncommon we could feel quite safe. But we can't. The uncommon variety is rarely recognized until it has fastened its hold on the lungs, and there are symptoms of consumption.

Commonly the first symptom of a "cold" is a chilly feeling, accompanied by sneezing, or a tickling in the throat. The most frequent external causes are draughts, wet or cold feet, or going from hot rooms suddenly into cold ones. More frequently there is an inner cause—the stagnation of blood caused by indigestion or biliousness. Almost the first symptom is the feeling of cold in the feet and increased discharges from the nose, followed by bronchitis, grip, or even by consumption.

Common Sense Medication.

No one ever takes cold unless constipated, or exhausted, and having what we call mal-nutrition, which is attended with impoverished blood and exhaustion of nerve force. However there is no great danger in a cold unless it is neglected. Of course when the blood is in this stagnant condition the germs of grip, catarrh, consumption, malaria or any other disease find a fertile field in which to take root and grow. At the first symptoms the careful person will heed the warning by taking a mild laxative; some vegetable pill that will not disturb the system or cause griping. About the handiest and best thing is "Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets," little sugar coated granules, which come in vials and are perfectly harmless to the system. If the cold starts with a cough, and it persists then some local treatment for this condition should be taken. A well known alternative extract which has been on the market for a great many years, and which has been highly recommended by thousands of users, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This tonic compound is composed of an extract of roots and herbs and has a soothing effect upon the mucous membrane, allays the irritation and at the same time works in the proper and reasonable way, at the seat of the trouble—the stagnated or poisoned blood.

Are We the Children of Nature?

Who can but admire the beautiful things of nature—the glory of the landscape, the trees, the meadows, the beauty of the sea and heaven! When we can admire we know that we are children of nature. The earth has nourished us through unknown ages of human existence. A mystical bond of sympathy connects us with the earth. Is it not true that the earth supplies us with everything that we really require for existence? We can live on vegetables and fruit which the earth produces. We would probably be better off to-day as a race without meat. Have you ever

thought that it is probable that the earth supplied us with the means to keep our bodily vigor, our health, if we only knew it? The animals know by instinct what is good for them and will search until they find in some plant what they need for correcting indigestion or constipation, etc. Is it therefore not probable that there are roots and herbs supplied by nature which will cure the diseases that afflict human kind? That is why we have such faith in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Years ago when Dr. Pierce was in general practice he found that a combination of certain herbs made into an alternative extract, without alcohol, would always put the stomach into a healthy condition, nourish the tissues, feed the blood and nerves, and give healthy tone to the whole system.

"I will gladly send a testimonial of my friend's case," writes Miss Edna L. Goodhue, of Andover, Mass. "He was very sick with typhoid fever for three weeks. Then a distressing cough began which lasted about two weeks longer, although we got two good physicians. Their medicine did not help him any, and his strength began to fail fast. Everyone said he had consumption. One day I said to him, 'Will you not let me doctor you?' I took the doctor's medicine away from the bedside and brought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I put very day he began taking it in small doses, then increased the dose until he was taking two teaspoonfuls. One whole bottle was used and a very little on another. Then my patient began to eat and to do some light work. It is over a year since he has had any signs of that sickness. My mother, brother, father, grandmother, and friends use the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in colds, etc., as a surer remedy than doctors' pills."

"I was troubled with my stomach and liver; so bad that my stomach would not retain anything," writes Mr. Elliot McCully, of McPherson, Clearfield Co., Pa. "Did not weigh within twenty pounds as much as I do now. Was low spirited, did not care to see any one. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and now feel like a new man. Can eat anything I please without suffering afterward. Weigh more and feel better than I ever did. I cannot recommend your 'Golden Medical Discovery' too highly."

"I take great pleasure in recommending your medicines," writes Mrs. F. V. Lemley, of Caponroad, Va. "My daughter was delicate—scarcely saw a well day. We feared she had consumption, and our family physician thought we could never raise her. By the recommendation of my sister, we concluded to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. Purchased two bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one of 'Favorite Prescription,' and used them according to directions. We were more than surprised to see how wonderfully our daughter improved. She has gained in flesh, has attended school every day this winter, and seems like a new person. She will continue the use of your medicines until perfectly sound and well."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

IN THE MATTER OF GODFREY KENNELL, DECEASED.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Trusts and Executors Act," all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the deceased, are requested to send by post or deliver to the said Leonard Calvert Mills, as such attorney as aforesaid, a true and correct statement of the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased according to law, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said Attorney for the said estate shall not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

And further take notice that all persons from whom moneys are due to the said Achilles Bossi, deceased, are required to pay the same to the said Attorney within the period above mentioned.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1903.
S. PERRY MILLS,
51 Langley Street, Victoria,
Solicitor for the Attorney-in-Fact of the Said Francesca Maria Bossi.

NOTICE

All mineral rights are reserved by the Reginald & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Conso District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel and on the west by the boundary of the N & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. BULLY,
Land Commissioner.

NOTICE

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ROWLAND BRITTON

Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney, Room 1, Fairbank Block, Granville Street (Near Post Office).

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MADONNA AND CHILD.

CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS.

Date—Day before Christmas. Time—Just before night.
Scene—A fair city street newly sprinkled with white.
Just a soupon, you know,
Of fresh fallen snow.
To cleanse Mother Nature and leave come il fault
The house tops above and the sidewalks below.
Spread deftly and lightly,
And fairly and brightly,
Sufficient to cover all freckles unsightly.
Not the least bit too much,
But put on with a touch,
As of one at a mirror exclaiming "enough!"
With the last dainty frisk of an elder-down puff.
What a virtue there is in a true "quantum suff."
Of whatever it be,
Snow, Poudre de Riz,
(I am told bona drugist, a bit of a quizz,
That ladies ask often for "Powder de Riz").
Or even of poetry; so, let us see
What's next to consider? The Dram. Personae?
Up curtain and enter, resplendently dressed,
A Beau Brummel Bachelor Buck of the best,
From billiards and afternoon tea at the club,
En route to his chambers, his valet and tub;
For know that this middle-aged gallant will dine
With a most lovely widow, this evening at nine,
By whom, at the club it is freely predicted,
In the course of events he will be Benedicted.
Be that as it may—
At the close of this day
We find him quite cheerfully making his way
To the temple where Cupid prepares for the fray.
By bathing and shaying and coiffing and dressing,
Till from crown of the head to sole of the foot
One sees the whole garb of the lover expressing
The knowledge that however his suit may need pressing,
The fit and the style and the hang of his clothing
Will save him at least from a fair lady's loathing.
Very good—but now enter
Up stage, at left centre,
A tiny small boy of a boy, such a mite
Of an elfish as sold you the paper to night.
His shirt is in tatters, and tattered his hair,
His coat is designed for admitting the air,
And as for the pair
Of things that men wear
Under names such as trousers, pants,
Knickers or bags,
Why, this little beggar's are nothing but rags.
But worse than all these,
From his thin little knees
Down his dirty bare shins to his blue little toes,
The wind and the weather bite, whistle and freeze.
His legs are all nude as the end of your nose;
And he hops down the street,
Slapping hard with his feet,
In the half frozen hope that some gent he

may meet
Who would give him a nickel or penny—
what, ho!
He sees and approaches our Brummelito Beau.
"Kind Sir, would you lend me a dollar or two?
Or a quarter would do.
Ner a sock to me feet, an 'tis cold in the shoe."
Besides, Sandy-Claus should be comin' to-night.
An' 'twouldn't be right
Fer him to alight
From his sleigh, on the roof of the big packing box
Where I live, an' go lookin' around fer me socks
An' find nothin' handy
To stuff up with candy.
It wouldn't be fair not to me ner to Sandy."
"Little boy," said the Beau, "I must greatly deplore
That your parents have taught you such mythical lore.
Run away, little lad, you are wasting your time
In trying to touch me for Christmas, because
There is no Santa Claus.
'Tis against all the laws
Of Science and Nature, and Huxley and Hoyle.
The poor house will feed you, so trot up the street,
The itinerant motion will warm your poor feet."
"Gah-on!" said the archin. "Tain't food
I'm wantin'."
'Tis socks fer old Sandy, an' sure he'll be hantin'
Yer heartstone this night wid the end of a stick!"
Be aff wid ye, quick,
Ye fat Heretic—
Ye big unbelieve, yer talk makes me sick!"
Exclaim comes. Act Two
Discloses to view
The sanctum sanctorum of Brummel, where
A few
Have seen such a sight
As I show you to-night.
Where one—that's the Beau—in his silk underwear
And a gay satin wrapper, reclines in his chair.
With a brow full of wrinkles, a frown in his eyes,
He considers and tries
Shirts, collars and ties,
Gloves, braces and rings,
And all sorts of things
That James (that's the other one) patiently brings.
They have settled on this, have decided on that,
Compromised on a walking stick, chosen a hat;
Till at last, with a nod,
He calls to be shed.
For 'tis really quite time to be getting abroad.
James runs to the closet, where, under the
ROBE
(Sub rosa) of breeches
And waistcoats, he reaches
Far down in the dark to a shelf where he
knows
Exactly where lie forty-six pairs of hose.
A moment he kneels,
Then grasps by the heels
The black silk ones wanted, and—suddenly
squeals

With horror, dear reader, as you would if you
Were tranquilly skrimshanking after your socks,
And drawing a pair
Encountered the glare
Of a horrible, nervy jump, Jack-in-the-box!
"Come, come," said the Buck. "This won't do—stop that noise.
What's the matter?" "I think, sir," said James, "it be toys."
And bringing to light
The cause of his fright
He showed to his master a terrible sight.
It really was shocking,
Call that thing a stocking?
All bulgy with angles and swelled out in knobs,
And bursting with all kinds of queer thingumbobs.
"Tut, tut, 'tis a trick!"
"Then it must be Old Nick,"
Said James and he meant not the Saint but the Sinner.
"Well, well, it is time that I started for dinner.
Go, get me some others—bring out the whole cheese."
James, frightened but dutiful, got on his knees
And brought forth an armful of dropical things.
As the all the cherubs that ever wore wings,
Disdaining such pegs
As stout little legs,
Had left their encumbrances lying perdu
In Beau Brummel's closet, till now dragged to view.
But such an assortment of short legs and long legs,
Of red legs and blue,
Of old legs and new,
Can it really be true
That they wholly belong
To Mister Beau Brummel, who sits in his chair
Too puzzled and startled to do ought but stare
At the stockings of silk, of merino and wool,
Of cotton and lisle, everyone choking full—
All skewed into lumps,
And gnarled with bumps,
And unconformably tormented with humps.
"Stop, stop! Bring no more,"
He signalled. "But pour
A pair of them out—dump them out on the floor!"
I must do them and go, or the soup will be cold."
James tried, but in vain, to do what he was told.
For, primus, he tilted a doll from her seat
In the mouth of a sock, then something to eat,
Nuts, raisins and popcorn, of each half a pound,
And two great big pieces of hardbake he found.
Then a book and a top and a drum and a gun
He extracted, and found he had scarcely begun.
For ere he had emptied two-thirds of the calf,
Or even one-half,
Hey, presto! a wriggle worked up from below,
And behold the sock full from the top to the toe.
With a head on the brim like a goblet of wine,
And hark to the chime of the clock striking nine!

"Alas and alack!"
Cried the Beau. "Call a hack,
And bring the shoe polish—not tan, fool, the black!"
I must draw a veil over the scene that ensued
As the Beau paints his legs ere he thrusts on his shoes,
And hurries his dressing, bemoaning the fate
That drives him, on this night of all, to be late.
Act Three—'Tis a short one and soon to be told,
The soup and the widow are equally cold.
Excuses are offered, and taken but ill,
And under the table the Beau feels a chill
Give his ankles a thrill;
And his goblet to fill.
With bitter, when after the dinner he goes
With widow to coffee, and tries to propose,
He feels that the cold has got into his nose,
And leans with dismay
That all he can say
Is, "Darling, I love you, do not say be day!"
In a voice that's so sweet,
She lets him down easy.
From pity perhaps, but this much is certain,
She gave him his cough—so ring down the curtain.
Epilogue.
Pray, learn from this story that whoever mocks
At Sandy, had better watch out for his socks.
Don't tease little boys till they wish you bad luck,
Don't arrive late for dinner, and if, like the Buck,
You wish to pay court when your feelings are smitten,
Don't go with cold feet—or you may get the mitten.
J. H. M.

REVIVING THE "GARIBOLDI."

In the general enthusiasm engendered by the visit of their Majesties of Italy, attention may be drawn to the fact that to their nation, or rather to its great General and patriot, ladies owe the introduction and popularity of the all-conquering and most useful blouse bodice. The picturesque appearance of General Garibaldi when he paid his memorable visit here years ago, led to the immediate adoption of red flannel "shirt-waists," colloquially called "Garibaldis." In summer they were frequently made in white muslin, quite simple in design and cut. For a long time the Garibaldis held public favor; then vanished. But their success was not buried in oblivion, and when tennis and outdoor pastimes became a craze among girls and women, the need for something easier than a tight-fitting bodice revived the cult; and it is noteworthy that after years of varying elaboration of style, the visit of King Victor and Queen Elena coincides with a distinct effort to popularize again a simple make of blouse and the neat and becoming white linen collar.

A COMIC PROPOSAL.

The meeting of the King of Italy and the Duke of Cambridge at the Italian Embassy on Thursday recalls a popular belief of 1855. When the King's grandfather, Victor Emmanuel II., visited London in that year he was thirty-five years old, and had been a widower some ten months, and it was thought that he wished to marry: the Duke's sister, the late Duchess of Teck, who was then twenty-two. A comic paper had an illustration of the King proposing on his knees. The Princess hid him rise. "I cannot," he replied; "Your Royal Highness is standing on my moustache," which, indeed, His Majesty was very long.

FOR PASSENGERS.

The suggestion has been made that rules for railway passengers should be put into rhyme. The Evening News has prepared some quatrains and couplets for the companies to select from. Mr. Punch adds others:
Gentlemen you rarely meet
Hiding underneath the seat.
Though we smash you into bits,
Never mind—you've bought "Short Skirts."
Leave the window straps behind;
Other rascals straps you'll find.
On our buns bruise not your fists;
Leave them to geologists.
—Punch.

CHRISTMAS.

The snow lies deep on the moorlands,
The night sinks gently down,
While the chill wind's soft vibrations
Shake the forest bare and brown;
But, although the night is dreary,
There's a glory in the skies;
For, behold, the "little Christ-child"
In a manger lowly lies.
Oh, wild winds, carry the story,
And spread the tidings far,
That the birth of the King of Glory
Is heralded by a star!

Oh, angels, with exultation
Sing loud your praises sweet,
While the wise men haste from distant lands,
To worship at His feet!
For he was by angels welcomed,
And by prophets long foretold,
So they travel far through the gloomy night,
To offer Him myrror and gold.
(—Prize poem in December 8th. Nicholas League.)

Worry won't cure a cough.
When you find a cough holding on
—when everything else has failed—try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure.
Try a bottle—
if it doesn't cure you
we'll refund your money.

Prices 25c., 50c. and \$1.00

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Toronto, Can. LeRoy, N.Y.

(Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Fowler's Liquid Ozone)

50c. Bottle Free.

When Medicine Fails, Try Liquozone—We'll Pay for it.

We Paid \$100,000

Medicine must fail in a germ trouble, because medicine never kills germs. Any germ-killing drug is a poison to you, and it cannot be taken internally.
Liquozone—liquid oxygen—is the only way that any man knows to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. This results in a germ trouble are also certain, for it always destroys the cause of the trouble. To prove this—if you need it—we will gladly pay for a bottle and give it to you to try.

Only Oxygen.

Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in the blood that no germ could live in any membrane or tissue.
Liquozone does that. We spend 14 days in making every bottle, but the result is liquid oxygen—a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a germ that it cannot kill.
Oxygen is a tonic to you—the most essential element of life. Its effect is exhilarating, purifying, vitalizing. Nothing else is so good for you. But germs are vegetables; and this excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.
Asthma—Anemia—Hay Fever—Influenza
Blood Poison—Kidney Diseases—Typhoid—Tuberculosis
Bright's Disease—Liver Troubles—Tumors—Ulcers
Bowel Troubles—Malaria—Neuralgia—Women's Diseases
Consumption—Many Heart Troubles—Gout—Jaundice
Cancer—Croup—Pleurisy—Quinsy—Scrofula—Syphilis
Catarrh—Diarrhea—Stomach Troubles—Throat Troubles
Dysentery—Dropsy—Hysteria—Rheumatism—Sciatica—Scurvy—Strabismus—Tetanus—Typhus—Zoster

for the rights to Liquozone for America. We did this after testing it for two years in 3,000 difficult cases, and proving that the results were inevitable. We state this price to show the value of Pauli's discovery. To-day the best physicians, the world over, use Liquozone alone in any germ disease. If you suffer from germ trouble, you must use it, too; else rely on Nature alone to get well.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.
Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 221 229 Kinross St., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone or Fowler's Liquid Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

NAME.....
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Liquozone—our trademark name—now appears on every bottle of genuine liquid oxygen.

A Poor Rheumatic.



He will go from day to day suffering those pains in his shoulders, arms, muscles of the body, hips and knees. He will do his poor, weak stomach with drugs, hoping year after year to find a drug which will cure him.

When you feel that grinding pain in your joints you can appreciate the feelings of a man having his bones twisted on the rack. It is merciless, sleep destroying, agonizing. It lets up at times for an hour or two, only to start again more pitilessly than ever. It leaves one joint and moves to another with double intensity. It eats all your vitality, exhausts your patience, and unless you conquer it, some day will reduce you to a chronic Rheumatic Cripple, with joints twisted and deformed, and hardly strength enough to limp around. Rheumatism gives many warnings, and is easy to cure, if you take it in time. You feel the first stiffness in your knee joints, shoulders and back. Attack it then; you can easily drive it out of your body. But if you let those come-and-go pains come often, they will settle down and stay with you. Cure them at first and you will save many years of needless suffering. I have cured many thousands of Rheumatics.

Read What Some of Them Say:

I have used your Belt for rheumatism, and have been completely cured. Yours truly, M. DOUGLAS, Pickering, Ont.
I got your Belt for sciatic rheumatism. I suffered very bad from it. Your Belt has completely cured me in less than two months. Yours very truly, WM. BOLD, Erin, Ont.
I honestly believe myself cured. Mine was a very stubborn case. I spent over \$100 before I consulted you without receiving one-tenth the benefit I have derived from your Belt. Yours for success, A. STEWART, care of J. Munley, Kemptville, Ont.
I was knocked out in general when I put your Belt on, and it has restored my health and made a new man out of me. I cannot give your Belt too much praise, and I would not take \$100 for it to-day. Yours very truly, J. J. MARKS, Madley City, B.C.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Can Do the Same For You.

READ WITH CARE. DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT is positively the only Electric Belt offered to the public where you have a regular physician in attendance. You have his advice and consultation FREE OF CHARGE.
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You Will Make Money

Consistently and regularly by investing in our Monthly Pools. Our November Pool, just closed, paid a very large profit. New Pool now forming. Our plan is endorsed by investors, bankers, press and public. Highest references. If you want to secure a sure and regular income, without interfering with your present employment or business, don't fail to investigate our proposition. Safe as a bank. Monthly distribution of profits. Write to-day for circular giving full particulars.
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Will establish a private school in the north end of the city at an early date in January, 1904. The course of study will be the same as that prescribed for the public schools. Pupils received in all grades. Arrangements can be made for private tuition.
For terms, etc., address 78 Rock Bay Ave.



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"Not Simply Passably Good,"
But incomparably the best.

"SALADA"

CEYLON tea. Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all grocers.

THE FRASER RIVER GOLD DISCOVERY, 1858

BY AN OLD MINER.

For several years previous to the discovery of gold on the Fraser river, there were rumors at various times of the precious metal having been found in a number of places in New Caledonia, as it was then called, but it was not until 1857 that it was discovered in sufficient quantity to pay for mining. In the latter part of that year the news of the finding of paying gold mines on the Fraser river reached California, and did not create any excitement among the miners at first, but as the news of the new diggings continued to come more and more from reliable sources, the gold fever commenced to rage and many miners decided to try their luck in the new mines on the Fraser river and its tributaries.

In the spring of 1858 the gold fever, which had been spreading and gathering strength during the winter, increased rapidly, and thousands of miners, traders, mechanics, speculators and other persons in various portions of the country, made ready to leave the Golden State as soon as possible, in order to assist in gathering the golden harvest. Their imaginations led them to believe there was a pile in it for them. The miners came pouring into San Francisco daily by hundreds, seeking for some conveyance to the new northern mines, and in order to assist the gold diggers to reach the New Eldorado, and serve their own interests as well, the owners of steamships placed their vessels on the route between San Francisco, Victoria and Puget Sound. But scarcely had the announcement been made public when every steamer, birth or place where a man could possibly find room to lie down, from the cabin floor to the deck, was secured by those who were anxious to reach the new diggings first, and hundreds were obliged to remain behind until the next steamer left the port.

This mad rush of miners, traders, speculators, gamblers and others for the Fraser river continued by steamships, sailing vessels and overland travel, without any abatement until August, when it was estimated that about thirty thousand miners and others had come into the country, the majority going to the mines, while some of them engaged in business of various kinds in Victoria and other places in the colony. Some few of the diggers, being very ambitious to make a new gold discovery, started on a prospecting tour along the coast of the Mainland and Vancouver Island, prospecting the rivers and creeks hoping to find richer and more extensive diggings than those on the Fraser river. More than half of the incoming miners and others from California on the first steamers landed on Puget Sound, with the expectation of going overland to the new mines, but a proclamation issued by Governor Douglas, making it compulsory upon every person going to the mines to call at Fort Victoria and obtain a license, costing five dollars, and five dollars for a boat or canoe, had the effect of turning the stream of gold seekers from Puget Sound to Victoria, where they purchased their outfits before starting for the mines.

Steamboating to and up the Fraser did not commence for some weeks after the first in-rush of miners to Victoria, and in order to reach the diggings as quickly as possible, the miners were obliged to build boats to convey themselves, their provisions and tools across the gulf to the mines, which caused the greatest boat building activity around their tents ever seen on the Pacific coast. Hundreds of boats could be counted any day for several weeks under construction inside of half a mile around the fort, many of them being of the most antiquated build and quite unfit to cross the gulf. Some days fifty, one hundred and even two hundred of these frail cockleshell boats would leave Victoria at one time for the Fraser river, some of them loaded down to within three inches of their gunwales, a risk, we feel sure, the miners never would have taken had they been acquainted with the currents and rips which at times are encountered in crossing the gulf. It is very probable that some of those boats never reached the Fraser river, but were swamped on the way across the gulf, while other boats' crews were without any doubt robbed and murdered on the islands by the Indians, who in those days were dangerous characters, always prowling around the islands, ever ready to rob or murder any poor fellows who were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

The great stampede of miners from California to British Columbia completely paralyzed the business of that state in all its branches, and in the principal cities property dropped in value fifty percent, while in the interior towns it could not be sold for any price, because nearly every person in the state fully expected to follow the miners to the new gold mines. The San Francisco Mercantile Register, 1858, in alluding to the great outburst of miners and the condition of the state says that the confined exodus from our mines to the newly discovered grounds in the Hudson's Bay Company's territory is producing a deleterious effect

upon the country, which must be severely felt with us ere long. The traders in all the mining towns, alarmed by the departure of more or less of their customers, have stopped buying goods, except as bare necessity dictates. Another San Francisco paper states that the Fraser river fever has made sad havoc among the California newspapers, as quite a number of them have succumbed to its power, and those who still hold out find their circulation and advertising materially depleted by the epidemic. The effect of the great influx of California miners, traders and others into British Columbia has doubtless been of very great advantage to this country, as it drew the attention of the world to this remote portion of the British Empire, as a producer not only of gold in paying quantities, but to its immense wealth in minerals of every kind, which but a short time before the discovery of gold on the Fraser river was an unknown land to all the world, except the Hudson's Bay Company's people, and they knew very little about it, and they never interested themselves in anything outside of their regular fur trade business. Victoria, the capital of the province, received its first impetus toward being a city by the influx from California. Some of the new comers entered into business at once, and so anxious were they to secure the best locations at that time for opening out their goods that they paid a rental of \$10 per front foot for land on Wharf street and the lower portion of Yates street, and erected their own stores. One of the old settlers who owned about one hundred feet of ground on the lower portion of Yates street was offered a rental of \$10 a front foot for it, but refused the offer, giving as a reason that he did not care to rent until he gathered his potato crop, which when dug and sacked would be worth about \$20. The sudden change which took place in Victoria and its surroundings caused by the influx of Californians may be easily understood by the reader when we state that the first arrivals on landing where Victoria now stands saw nothing but the picketed fort and a few old buildings around it. But with the energy of the new comers its progress was not long delayed. Buildings began to rise all over



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what is now the city, and from the 12th of June to the 14th of August, 1858, two hundred and seventy buildings were erected on the following streets: Johnson street, 61; Yates street, 50; Wharf street, 55; Government street, 21; Broad street, 18; Store street, 9; Waddington street, 9; Fort street, 7; View street, 5; Kanaka road, 8, and other streets 18, which shows the rapid progress made in Victoria in about two months after the landing of the first new comers on what is now the site of the capital of British Columbia.

HELIGOLAND ISLAND IS IN DANGER.

In 1890, the news that this country had ceded to Germany the Island of Heligoland—a British possession since 1807—in exchange for a port on the east coast of Africa, Zanzibar, raised a storm of protest from the opposition. As things are turning out, however, it would appear that Lord Salisbury's government had decidedly the best of the bargain.

From recent reports it appears that Heligoland is rapidly disappearing into the ocean, and unless something is done by the German government to save it from the ever-encroaching waves it will eventually become nothing more substantial than history.

The islet, round which one can walk in about two hours, is very sparsely populated, and is composed of red sandstone, upon which wind and weather are working their will in a most alarming manner.

Between 1855 and 1887 no less than 22,000 square metres of the island were swallowed up by the ocean; the cliffs which surrounded it are dangerously undermined in places, and are constantly crumbling away under the influence of wet winds. Experimental measures are now, however, being adopted with a view to preventing this loss.

The soft westerly winds to which the greater portion of the islet is exposed, exercise a peculiarly evil influence upon the soft sandstone cliffs, and in order to combat this the German government caused a granite wall, some seventy yards long by eight yards high and seven yards thick, to be erected in the sea, to protect the battery shown on the map. Here the sea has eaten away the cliff within a few feet of the guns, and prompt action was necessary to prevent the breach extending beyond repair.

At a point near the extreme north of the islet, an experiment was tried which proved futile. The waves formed by the action of the heavy stones have been plugged with clay, but all to very little purpose. In other places the sea has formed huge caves in the cliffs, and this undermining results in the fall of large masses of rock.

However, the German government is now thoroughly alive to the necessity of taking immediate action, and it is surmised that, as the wind and sea wall plan has in some degree stayed the process of destruction on the west side, it will be continued right round the island.

The cost of this erection is estimated at about £750,000, and many Germans are asking themselves whether Heligoland is worth preserving at such a price.

THE VIEWS OF A GREAT SOLDIER.

The Gibraltar temperance committee, which represents all the temperance societies on the "Rock," is composed of men belonging to almost every Christian religious denomination. It carries on an active propaganda on strictly total abstinence lines, and is largely supported, not only by civilians, but by officers and men of the navy and army.

Sir George White, the Governor of Gibraltar, speaking recently at a great meeting and concert, organized by the committee, in the garrison recreation room, delivered a speech in favor of temperance, which aroused the greatest interest. As a military man he devoted himself, naturally, chiefly to the evils of drink amongst soldiers, though he emphatically denied that the latter were worse in this respect than civilians, being, indeed, better, as they were more disciplined. We quote a few sentences from a striking speech:

To go back to the analogy of the fiscal policy. One of the most telling arguments brought forward by Mr. Chamberlain for reform is the loss of employment to the working classes of England caused by the protected manufactures of foreign countries. For every family that has lost employment from this cause—and I fully recognize its magnitude and importance—I believe there are a dozen who are out of employment from habits of intemperance, and have not only been reduced to a state of impotency, but also to a state of moral degradation.

I see by a bulletin that accompanies the programme of this meeting that it has been calculated that amongst the working classes in England the proportion of wages spent in drink is greater in the towns than in the country, and that in the former case it amounts to one-quarter of the wages. If in this matter fiscal reform could be introduced Mr. Chamberlain or other apostle of reform might calculate the saving of the working man's dietary, not in farthings, but in shillings.

As a soldier I naturally regard the question in its incidence on the efficiency and discipline of the army. I have before said here and in many other places that I believe nearly all the crime in the British army may be traced directly or indirectly to drink, and a great proportion of the disease also.

I have observed an improvement of late. Soldiers, of whom I see most, have advanced in the practice of rational recreation without excess in drink. But still there is a great deal to be done. I believe much in the value of temperance and total abstinence places of recreation and assembly to wear men from the existing strong connections between recreation and drunkenness.

"MY HEART WAS THUMPING MY LIFE OUT," is the way Mrs. R. H. Wright, of Brockville, Ont., describes her sufferings from smothering, fluttering and palpitation. After trying many remedies without benefit, six bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored her to perfect health. The first dose gave almost instant relief, and in a day suffering ceased altogether. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—51.

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S.S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu,

Saturday, Dec. 19, 11 a. m.

S.S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Jan. 6, 1904,

11 a. m.

S.S. SIERRA, for Auckland and Sydney,

2 p. m., Thursday, Dec. 31.

J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO.,

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CHANGE OF TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT

NOVEMBER 19th, 1903.

VICTORIA

TERMINAL RAILWAY

& FERRY CO.

By Daylight.

TO VANCOUVER & NEW WESTMINSTER

DAILY TRAINS.

Leave Victoria 8:00 a. m.

Arrive Sidney 8:50 a. m.

Port Colchion 12:30 p. m.

Cloverdale 2:30 p. m.

New Westminster 4:00 p. m.

Vancouver 4:45 p. m.

For tickets and information apply to

K. J. BURNS,

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F. VAN SANT,

Traffic Manager.

SIDNEY & NANAIMO TRANS-

PORTATION CO'Y., LTD.

Time Table Taking Effect 30th Nov., 1903.

Victoria & Sidney railway train leaving

Victoria at 8 a. m. connects at Sidney

with steamer "Iroquois."

Monday, for Nanaimo, calling at Palford

Harbor, Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island,

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Wednesday and Saturday, round trip

through the beautiful Gulf Islands, calling

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For further information and tickets ap-

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Will keep up a continuous Mail, Passenger, Express and Freight Service between White Horse and Dawson in connection with the daily trains from and to Skaguay and the ocean steamship lines between Skaguay and Puget Sound, British Columbia and California ports.

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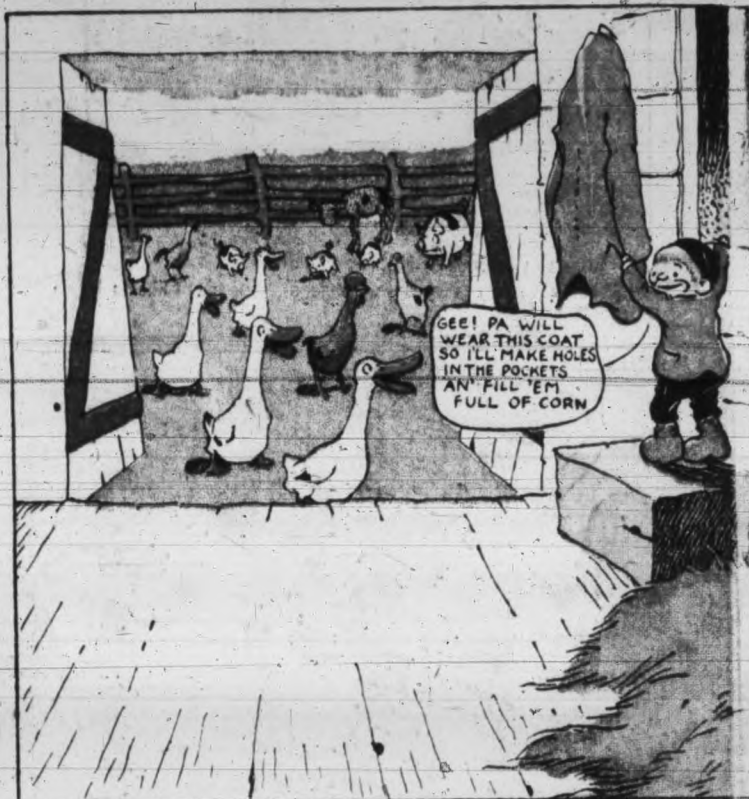
LEAVE VICTORIA, 8 P.M.

Queen, Dec. 5, 20, Jan. 4.

Victoria Daily Times.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

LITTLE ABE CORNCOB'S PA GIVES HIM ANOTHER HOLIDAY.





"Gee, ain't it easy sliding on de ice?"
 MICKY: "Yes, dat's why everybody asks you if you wouldn't like to be de ice man."

"Look out, Jimmie; de soldiers are after you!"
 "Aw, go wan, dey ain't real soldiers, dey're advertising cigars, can't yer see dey's smoking dem?"

"So you're a sailor, too."
 "That's what I want to be, but ma says I ain't a real one, 'cause I don't like water on my face."



"I'm ashamed of youse runnin' away from a girl."
 "She ain't a girl, she's my sister."

"Keep quiet, Kitty; de cat acts as do dere was a mouse around."
 "G'wan wid yer love making, Micky; it's de rat in me hair dat's bothering her."

"What did you hit Willie for?"
 "He said dat dere wasn't any stars in de day time an' I just proved to him der wus."

(Copyright, 1903, by C. J. Hill)

HI AND SI PAY PA BACK.



THE NEXT TIME I'LL WHIP YOU HARDER!
 MY POOR LITTLE DEARS
 WE DON'T LIKE PA DO WE SI?

STOP CRYING AND I'LL BUY YOU EACH A BALLOON
 IF YOU DO MA, OUR FEELINGS WON'T BE HURT SO MUCH

I KNEW THEY WOULDN'T FORGET THAT WHIPPING—JUST LISTEN TO THEM!
 WE WON'T LIVE WITH PA ANY MORE—WE'LL DROWN OURSELVES!
 YES-SI, I KISSED MA GOODBYE

HELP! HELP!!! MY CHILDREN ARE DROWNED!!
 BY GOSH!! THEY'VE GONE AN' DID IT!

YOU MADE THEM DO IT—OH MY PETS!!

COME TO YOUR MOTHER'S ARMS, YOU DARLINGS!
 DID YOU CALL US MA?

(Copyright, 1903, by C. J. Hill)

THE FOXY MICE GET THE LAUGH ON PUSS.



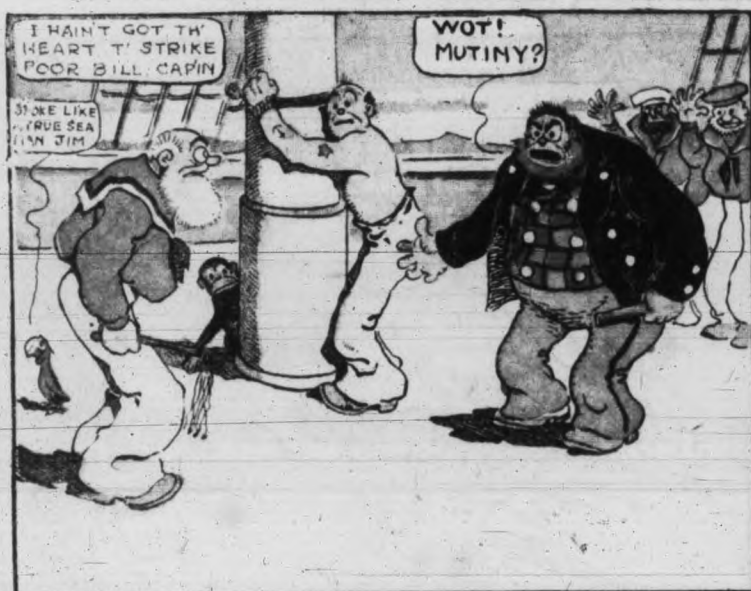
JOHNNY ON THE SPOT IS FORCED TO CHANGE HIS JOB.



WILLIE CUTE OBEYS ON THE INSTANT.



BINICLE JIM TELLS HOW HE AND MATIE WORE STRIPES.



Man and boy, afore the mast, I've stood con-sid-er-able abuse in my time, but I'm no hand to complain, not me, but when Captain Soakum o' th' brig Dancin' Sally, ordered me t' lay twenty-nine stripes on my old mate Bill, I rebelled, I did, an' you can lay to that.



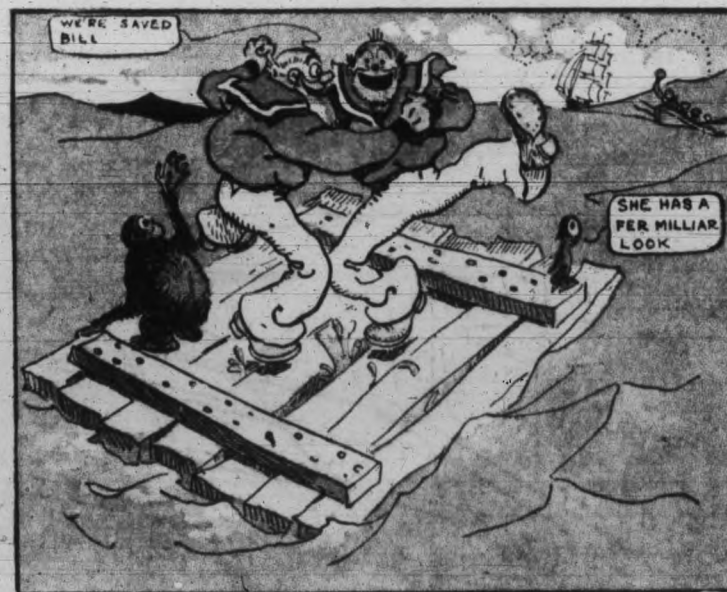
I never see th' master o' a craft take on as did this same Captain Soakum. It was sumpin' ter-rif-ic t' see, but that night arter we'd been clapped in irons wot d'ye s'pose, if that ape o' Bill's didn't sneak down t' th' bulkhead there 'ith a lantern an' turned us loose.



Arter driftin' out-o' sight o' th' vessel on a sort o' raft th' se-gacious critter had rigged up, stove my sides if we didn't bump into a school o' man-eaters that 'us a caution, an' if Bill ha'n't brought along th' ship's ax, which he most generally always did, we'd been swamped sartin.



Arter three weeks 'ithout sightin' a sail th' supplies run out, an' poor Bill's mind begun to wander in his head. At mess-time he'd think o' th' crew safe an' snug on board th' Dancin' Sally an' say 'at Captain Soakum wusn't such a bad man at heart arter all, an' then he'd abuse that poor ape-shameful.



Just as things 'us githin' desprit an' sumpin' had t' be done, an' it looked like th' ape, poor feller, that animal, who'd been keepin' a uncommon bright lookout, sighted a full rigged ship an' we proceeded t' make signs o' distress, if dancin' a hornpipe can be considered sich.



Well, sir, we 'us that glad t' git aboard 'at we never took our bearin's nor noticed the trim o' th' craft, an' blow me a breeze if it wusn't no more nor less than that same Dancin' Sally 'ith Captain Soakum in charge. Well, to wind up a long story short, Bill an' me wore stripes from that 'ere cat-o'-pine-tails for many